HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,266—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SIXTH ROOD

Milkmaid
LIBERTY BRAND
In the
WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
27th Aug.	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	9294	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6982		
24th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	9294		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6926
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are inoperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route,

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevalier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragietto	5,833	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MORRIS & CO., LD.,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "APRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

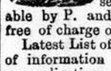
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"
ASIA	Shanklin	2,337	13th Oct.	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th "	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.
Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Sussex, England.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Limmer and [illegible] Drug Company, [illegible] and Place, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

STEAM COOKERS

OF
TIN, COPPER
OR
NICKEL PLATED COPPER.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
in SIZES and VARIETIES.

STOVE DEPOT,

17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.
SADDLERY GOODS,
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
97, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hamam Street, 2nd Floor, Fort, or the Publication Office, Bombay Gazette.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.
SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS AS REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from the use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Riati, Esq., Ldr. of Chy. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from [illegible]

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. [illegible].

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, it is not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received [illegible]. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently [illegible] not merely a veneer of silver, shabby in a month, but not far the best likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs. 23, Hunting Rs. [illegible].

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR [illegible].
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST"
BUT
"THE BEST"
WATSON'S DUNDEE
WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first, the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000		
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	46 8	36 0	30 7	64 5	47 0	37 [illegible]
21	23 1	49 4	38 14	32 15	64 6	47 [illegible]	38 [illegible]
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	38 [illegible]
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 13	38 [illegible]
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 [illegible]
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 [illegible]
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 8	64 15	48 1	38 [illegible]
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 3	39 [illegible]
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 13	65 4	48 5	39 [illegible]
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 [illegible]
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 [illegible]
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 [illegible]
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 [illegible]
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 1	66 4	49 13	40 [illegible]
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 12	66 8	50 1	41 [illegible]
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 [illegible]
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 [illegible]
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 [illegible]
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 [illegible]
39	35 8	67 5	51 3	43 8	68 1	52 5	44 [illegible]
40	36 11	68 13	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	45 [illegible]
41	38 2	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 6	46 [illegible]
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	54 3	47 [illegible]
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	54 [illegible]	48 [illegible]
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 [illegible]	49 [illegible]
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 [illegible]	50 [illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. [illegible] which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 600 only instead of Rs. [illegible].
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. [illegible] during the first twenty years of his assurance, being about the same as would [illegible] assure Rs. 600 only.
OR, if preferring to wait payment of the Assurance Money [illegible] he may secure Rs. 1,000 payable on attaining the age of 60 by yearly payments of Rs. [illegible] during the first twenty years of his assurance.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30TH.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Anglo-American

TROUBADOURS,

a host of well-known

AY AMATEURS.

NORTH

EAST LYNNE

AND A MONSTER

VARIETY PROGRAMME,

including the Latest London Craze

HIAWATHA.

Time and Prices as usual.

Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform Half Price.

PLAN AT

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 29th August,

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22cl August, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.
SIXTY YEARS.
Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust 4 per cent Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed, if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (mid-day) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 511 of 1901.

MOTILAL SHIVLAL of Hyderabad, Deccan, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, by means of his munim, under the name and style of Shivlal Motilal ..... Plaintiff.

versus

THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & MANUFACTURING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort, and DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS, carrying on business in Bombay, under the names of DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS and COMPANY, at Church Gate Street, aforesaid within the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 9th day of September, 1901, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 25,025 for debt and notorial charges and the sum of Rs. 175 for costs which said debt, notorial charges and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 25,200, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said sum and from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of February, 1903, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All the piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the houses or stable standing thereon situate at Khandeshwadi, in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward, Nos. 412, 413, and Street Nos. 11 and 19, and bounded as follows:—Link to stay on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of Mahomedan Bapalal, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by a sweeper's cadjy.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1904 at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, in the said lands and premises or in such portion of the same as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claims of Bai Harcorebai and Bai Ambaxmi, the widows of the late Damodar Lukhmidas, and of the son that may be adopted by them under the last Will and Testament of the said Damodas Tapidas to use the two stalls out of the seven which are now in front respectively and the said stable for keeping their, his or her carriages and horses, such right to be personal to the said claimants and to the son that may be adopted without any power to the said claimants or the said adopted son to sell or let the said stalls to any person or persons whatever.

On the death of the said claimants the said Dayabhai Tapidas is to be at liberty to purchase the right of the adopted son expressed to him of Rs. 1,000 as provided for in an award bearing date the 3rd day of May 1900, in the dispute between Bai Harcorebai and others, on the one hand and Dayabhai Tapidas on the other.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Dayabhai Tapidas have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid over by or by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-named Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In the default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions for sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff,—Dated this 8th day of August, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BHAISHUNKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
OFFICES:—
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(Over CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which offers the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for sterling businesses. Purchases and Sales of Shares negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Statements of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total exports for the month, and for the same period, as per book as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same periods as per book as 1896 and 1903, respectively.
Rates of Exchange.
Prices of Shares and Stocks.
Bombay Harbour on the date of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels

In advance...Rs. 10.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 148 of 1899.

HASSAM KHAN bin KASSAM KHAN ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
AZIZABIBI and others ..... Defendants,

IN continuation of the notice to Claimants dated the 24th May, 1904, and published in this paper on 7th June, 1904, in respect of the property at Nawghur Street, Mazagon, it is hereby notified that the right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed is also ordered to be sold in addition to the interests of the defendants in the said property. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of September, 1904, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges,—Dated this 20th day of August 1904.

K. F. MODI,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation; but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1904 and fix their remuneration.

5TH. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

(By order of the Board of Directors,)
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1901.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 8th September to 23rd September, 1904, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 P. M. on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1904, for works to SEALED SEWAGE MAIN, in Fergusson Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated amount to be cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner on or the contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN Companies Act VI of 1882.

and

In the matter of the DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell, on the 23rd day of August, 1904, for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company, from Rs. 9,61,000 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 9,4,120 divided into 961 Shares of Rs. 100 each, is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, on the 16th day of September, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for the DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, T. H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER next, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.

Madras, 20th August, 1904.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32-39 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs (carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable in sixty years, from the 1st July next) of the Trustees to issue any further Debentures Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Section 32 and 34 (including interest on the Board's Debentures or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

7. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

8. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs.
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs.
Single Copy ..... As.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18 Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St, Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for a BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
1 " Drawing Cards with "Instructions and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers.
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS,
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders for same apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Times of India Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, either together or separately, from 1st September, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of the Building, facing the Custom House. Well ventilated. Rent Moderate. Apply to Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Correspondents will greatly oblige Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd. by using the forms of application provided in his Pamphlet—by signing their names very legibly,—and also by quoting the serial number of his letters, the letters of the present year already exceed 400 in number. All who possess Mr. HENDERSON'S PAMPHLET are earnestly begged to note in it at once that his new address is 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

WANTED.—A PITMAN'S SHORTHAND WRITER thoroughly experienced, one who has had experience in a daily Journal. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem up to Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letter with testimonials to MANAGER, "Rangoon Times" Press, Rangoon.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Meadows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORDS, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mails, is Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette," "Field," "Statist," and "Financial" Reports of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-9-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-14-0 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription (per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafing and all excoriations of the skin. Ask 12. Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly and additions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 15 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge 100 Rupee.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

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PRICE ONE GUINEA.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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N.B.—Sizes of Waist required.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces of the human system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that no right person needs the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently relieved by this marvellous, curative, operative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments,

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on the British Government Stamp (a white label on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to the our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given no every kind of work, and is in perfect order. Can be seen at my residence. Apply to Mr. C. BHUT, Bandora.

NEMESIS

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ.

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, offering information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melanc

DOES WET WEATHER MAKE YOU WRETCHED, IRRITABLE AND RHEUMATIC?

"9, Devonshire Terrace.
"East Street, Seaford, Sussex, England.
"February 23rd, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—I never expected for a moment, when I began using your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that they would actually cure the lumbago and sciatica from which I suffered for twelve months. But I have not had any sign of these troubles since I finished the last box of Doan's medicine, and I am so grateful that I feel I must write and tell you of my cure.

"My illness was, I believe, caused by a chill which I caught while out in a storm on a bitterly cold day. There was a biting east wind blowing, and I felt frozen. I could not sleep when I got to bed that night, and during the few following days my health seemed breaking up; there was a cruel, distressing pain in my back, and it caught me so sharply when I bent that I was afraid to move. My appetite was spoilt; I felt irritable and depressed.

"Before many days had gone by I was suffering all the agonies of lumbago and sciatica. So severe were the pains in my back that I was almost beside myself. The doctor told me I must keep to my bed, and for several weeks I lay there on my back, and dared not turn from side to side.

"My illness was at its height at the time I began using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, but to my delight they relieved me from the first; my back got stronger every day, and at last I was able to get up and go to my work again.

"I am now enjoying first-rate health, every sign of my old complaint being gone. I would like to have my letter published, if you think it would be the means of others finding relief. Believe me to be, Yours gratefully, ALFRED CLARKE."

That Mr. Clarke's cure has proved lasting is shown by another letter, received from him eight months later:—

"October 8th, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—Although the weather has been so fearful here since I wrote to you last—it has scarcely stopped raining all the time—I haven't had the slightest sign of my old kidney complaint returning. I have been out and about every day, but no matter how soaking wet I have got, the backache has not returned, and I have enjoyed good health all along. I am writing you this second letter because you cannot fail to be interested in my cure having withstood such a test.

"Yours gratefully,
"ALFRED CLARKE."

A Sample Box of this Medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells St., Oxford St., London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

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SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months	4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,,	5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years	5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSBOOK" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,
Esplanade Road.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jutes, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

GOVERNMENT—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 7-8	=	+ 1-8
3 ,, Rentes	98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 ,, Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 5-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	57 1-4	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'26 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20'45 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'87 7-8	=	— 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	27-8	per cent =	do
,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	31-8	per cent =	do
,, ,, Finest Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 per cent = + 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = + 3-8

Extra allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000) at 1s. 4 1-32d.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 A.-S., sellers } flat.
White Delhi 31 1-4 A.-S. buyer }

PARCELS—
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 A.-S., sellers } dull
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 A.-S. buyers }
Brown 32 A.-S. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 57 S.-O. sellers, dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·50+10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 9-16. + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept. 6'07 +3	Sept.-Oct. 5'85 +2	Oct.-Nov. 5'74 +2
Nov.-Dec. 5'70 +3	Dec.-Jan. 5'67 +3	Jan.-Feb 5'66 +3
Feb.-Mch. 5'66 +3	Mch-Apl. 5'67 +3	Apl.-May. 5'67 +3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	300
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—
Stock ..... 11·21 unchanged.
Futures, month of December ..... 10'79 + 17
Do. do. March ..... 10'80 + 15

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 11 1-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10'88 + 34
Do. do. Dec. ..... 10'70 + 35
Tone at close ..... Strong.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 25th August, 1904:—

Cotton	728 bales.
Wheat	16,171 cwts.
Linseed	2,290 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,567 ,,
Gingellyseed	13 ,,
Poppyseed	2,033 ,,
Groundnuts	47 ,,
Castorseed	2,191 ,,
Rice (Cleaner)	1,592 ,,
Myrabolams	nil
Oilseeds	4,697 ,,
Mutrasees	2,013 ,,
Grain	2,233 ,,
Jowar	11,575 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, August 26.

We have again to record a week of fine weather throughout this Presidency, and up to the time of writing the meteorological reports give no promise of rain in the near future. The food crops are said to be withering away in large tracts of country, while the long expected rain is still anxiously looked for. So far as cotton is concerned, the general advices received to date are not unsatisfactory, but even this crop, which can thrive on a considerable deficiency in the rainfall, further light showers will be required shortly in the Berars, Khandesh, Guzerat and Kathiawar. In parts of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, and in the United Provinces, heavy rain is again reported this week, in fact in some districts, a prolonged break in the rains is required. But on this side of India, the already large minus quantity is daily increasing and under these conditions the anxiety is getting more pronounced.

As is customary towards the end of the month, some moderate exports, chiefly consisting of oilseeds and wheat, have appeared in the Daily Trade Returns. There has also been a certain revival in these markets, due to better advices received from Europe. With regard to cotton, however, the very small available stocks at Colaba, and the good local inquiry, leave but little available for export. In new crops, notwithstanding the excitement prevailing during the week in Americans, the enquiry for East Indian cotton from Europe has not increased to any appreciable extent, and the bulk of the business reported at Colaba is on account of the local mills, and speculation in the Sutta bazaar.

In Financial circles there is little change to report in the position of affairs. Money remains abnormally easy and is in plentiful supply. In addition to the Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent loan of 36 1/2 lakhs tenders for which will be opened on the 30th August, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust advertises a 4 per cent. Debenture loan of 50 lakhs, repayable in 60 years, for which tenders will be received up to the 7th September, and the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon notify a 4 1/2 per cent Debenture loan of 20 lakhs repayable in 30 years tenders for which will be received up to the 24th September.

Sterling exchange remains quiet but steady with no change in quotations. The exchange on China is easier, following the decline in silver.

COTTON.

There has been a sudden upward rush in the price of cotton during the past week, which can only be accounted for by a scare regarding the growing crops. There were certain disquieting reports in some of the trade circulars received by last mail, regarding the ravages of the Boll weevil in Texas, and if these reports have been verified, they are quite sufficient to account for the advance in prices. Very large purchases are said to have been made by the Continental spinners for delivery in the winter months, and a heavy oversold position had been created by ideal crop reports until lately received. Any confirmed set back in these reports was sure to induce large buying to cover previous sales, and it is more than probable that this has actually taken place during the current week. The continued advance all along the line in futures tends to show that manipulation of the spot position cannot account for the higher prices now current, but it may be that the deterioration of the crop has been exaggerated, and a strong reaction is quite possible when the effects of the present scare have worn off.

Rumours of the next Agricultural Bureau Report, due the beginning of September, are sure to be rife at present, and the Bulls will undoubtedly make the most of the decline in the average condition, which is confidently expected by the trade, as it was most unlikely that a continuation of the ideal July conditions could be maintained.

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:

	Liverpool	New York.
Aug. 19th	6·12	10·65
,, 20th	6·14	10·85
,, 22nd	6·22	11·00
,, 23rd	6·31	11·25
,, 24th	6·40	11·20
,, 25th	6·50	11·20

Futures in New York for December are 10·79 against 9·65 one week ago and in Liverpool December-January is quoted 5·67 against 5·26 on 18th instant.

In our local market some fairly large lines were put through in the early days of the week, the mills, as usual, being the chief buyers, but later on they declined to follow the advance asked by sellers, and come reaction in price took place, as sales were somewhat forced by those anxious to realise profits on previous purchases. The outlook for our own growing crops is becoming more gloomy as the season advances, and the deficiency in our rainfall is increased. Some good showers throughout the districts within the next week or two would be sufficient so far as the cotton crop is concerned, but heavy rain is required in large tracts of country in this Presidency to avoid famine conditions prevailing, and the absence of this rain is causing profound anxiety. However, it is only two years ago that similar anxiety was caused on the same grounds, and relief was afforded a little later in the season. We may therefore hope that the same relief will come to us this year. The news to hand this morning is slightly better, as light showers are reported in some of the distressed districts.

We quote as follows for new crops:—

Fine M. G. Bengals	November	Rs. 235
do. do.	,, December	Rs. 225
do. do.	January	Rs. 219
F. G. (M. G.) do.	do.	Rs. 200
F. G. (H. G.) do.	do.	Rs. 199
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish	do.	Rs. 225
Fine M. G. Damangaum	January	Rs. 240
M. G. Berars fair staple	do.	Rs. 237
Good M. G. Broach	March	Rs. 249

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	5,199 bales.
Receipts from 1st Oct. to Aug. 25th	21,03,872
Shipments for week to Europe	716
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,191
Total	6,907
Shipments from 1st. Oct. to Aug. 25th Europe	9,43,383
Japan	2,73,277
China	24,650
Coast Ports	10,020
Total	12,57,329
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	323
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	600

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—			steady.
Estimated sales	bales		4,000
Imports	,,	do	1,000
	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
	5'16	5'26	5'31
	+7	+7	+7

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There has been more activity in these markets during the week under review. Exporters were more inclined to operate and a fair business was reported in ready lots. This may be partly due to requirements to complete August shipments, but home markets were also steadier. Linseed was firm and the price again advanced, with a good enquiry for export, to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. Rapeseed was steady, and though quotations are practically unchanged from last week, a moderate business was put through. Poppyseed is also steady at last mail rate, viz., Rs. 6-1 per cwt., but we hear of little doing in this article. Cartorseed remains quiet at about Rs. 24 per candy. The excitement in the Wheat markets in Chicago and Europe, reacted locally, and some fairly large lines of purchases for export were reported early in the week. At the close the tone is easier.

Week's arrivals of Cottou, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	5,199 bales
Wheat	165,780 cwts
Linseed	20,568 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	52,076 ,,
Gingellyseed	724 ,,
Poppyseed	13,279 ,,
Groundnuts	555 ,,
Castorseed	18,980 ,,
Rice	33,311 ,,
Myrabollams	191 ,,
Cottonseed	27,325 ,,
Mowrasseed	30,054 ,,
Grain	7,045 ,,
Jowar	102,939 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 1 0
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 24 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 29 1/2
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 30

FREIGHT.

This market remains steady but the volume of fresh business reported booked in the market is still on small lines. The available tonnage, however, remains scarce and for ready loading rates are maintained at 1ds. 6d. to 1 6s. according to port required. On the other hand it is stated that a filling up order was given in the steamer. Camberwell for Antwerp at 1 4s. 3 l, and a line was booked for Hamburg, ready loading at 1 6s. The Guzzaz reported during the week are as follows:—

Steamer Garloch at 16s. 6 l. 1 p. p. August loading. Steamer Knight of the Garter 16s. 1 p. p. option 6d. more 2 p. p. September loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent
Bank of Bombay ,, 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal ,, 6th July	4	do
Bank of Madras ,, 6th July	4	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th August as compared with that of the previous week:

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	7,84,154	Increase
Other Deposits	31,313	do
Sundries	7,030	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,98,081	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	49,354	Increase
Loans, do.	5,27,471	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased ...	55,343	do
Balance with other Banks	1,91,959	Increase
Sundries	15,349	Decrease
Cash	19,87,551	Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 2 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 3 lakhs higher. The official rates are again unchanged in the three Presidency Banks, and there is still a plethora of funds seeking short investments. The Banks are refusing fixed deposits for one or two months, at even 1 per cent per annum.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 15th August:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	13 11,47,134
Gold coin and bullion	17,67,90,.95
Silver held as security	nil.
Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 41,09,38,225.	

COUNCIL BILLS.

The balance remaining unallotted of last week's sixty lakhs of Council Bills, put up for tender on the 17th instant, were all taken up at even money for Calcutta, by Tuesday evening. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday last, fifty lakhs were put up for tender, of which amount 45'60 lakhs were taken in bills at 1s. 4d. and 4'40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d. Tenders at these rates received 29 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at fifty lakhs. Extra allotments to the extent of Rs. 60,0 0 were made in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The mail of the 12th August brings £283,000 silver and £80,000 gold, for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	27,90,000
Bombay	,,	23,80,000
Madras	,,	5,30,000
Total	Rs.	57,00,000

The mail of the 19th August brings £40,000 silver and £90,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	46 00,000
Bombay	,,	6,80,000
Madras	,,	1,40,000
Total	Rs.	54,20,000.

This mail also bring a shipment of £210,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta.

The mail of the 26th August brings £1,30,000 silver and £110,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	39 80,000
Bombay	,,	10,50,000
Madras	,,	1,70,000
Total	Rs.	52,00,000

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market business remains dull and unattractive in Bombay, though there is a moderate business reported from Calcutta, and quotations are all maintained, Locally there is little inquiry for Bank paper. T. T. for ready delivery is quoted at 1s. 3 31/32d. but business is usually put through at even money in combination with forward business at the same or a slightly advanced rate. In Bank Demand 1s. 4d. is quoted for ready and we hear of nothing better obtainable. Forward quotations are the same as last week. In mercantile paper there is no change to record from the quotations as given in our last mail report and business is still on very small lines.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	184 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market remains steady, notwithstanding the gloomy view taken by the bazaar of the prospects of the coming season, caused by the heavy deficiency of rain in this Presidency. There is a shortage for the approaching settlement, and this causes prices to be maintained. The fluctuations during the week have been slight, and the following are our closing quotations:—

3 1/2 per cent. cash		Rs.	99-1
3 1/2 per cent 31st August		Rs.	99-1
3 1-2 per cent. 30th September		Rs.	98-13
3 per cent ready		Rs.	86-12
	Repayable.		Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923		105 0
4 per cent ,, ,,	... 1930		105 8
4 per cent ,, ,,	... 1932		105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1923		103 4
4 per cent ,, ,,	... 1943		105 8
5 per cent ,, ,,	... Tanna		116 117
5 per cent ,, ,,	... Sanitary		115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust	... 1959		104
4 per cent ,,	... 1962		105

BULLION.

Siver is quiet in the absence of rain, and our quotations have declined about Re. 1 for near deliveries since last mail report. There is no fresh business of importance passing, though the up-country demand continues good. The gold market is also quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	21	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	21	0	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67	4	0
Do. 1st settlement	67	4	0
Do. 2nd do.	66	14	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market has been exceedingly quiet during the week due to the very limited demand from up-country markets consequent on the continued absence of rain. Prices are for the most part unchanged and so far there is no response to the advance on the other side, a fair amount of forward business has been done for distant shipments and offices have come out as sellers in w Whites for ready and to arrive at low rates.

LOCAL YARNS.

There nas been a steady market throughout the week and prices close a shade higher for all counts than our last quotations. The decline in China exchanges has caused some buyers to hold off, but business is reported to the extent of 10 to 12,000 bales, of which a large portion is said to be resales of former purchases.

METALS.

In copper and yellow metal, the market was quiet for ready, and steady for forward delivery, but there is litlly doing. In Iron and Steel the market was also quiet the only enquiry reported being for hoops about 14s. 6d. Another cargo of cardiff has arrived, and, failing to find buyers, is being landed.

The Market is very quiet.

SHARES.

During the week the share market has continued quiet owing the total absence of rain in Gujerat and Kathiawar which has caused anxiety. The Bank of Bombay shares have remained quiet at Rs. 1,985 while Commercials have declined to Rs. 42 with sellers at the rate. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 335 and Ahmedabad Dholka at par XD. while Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 510 X.D. In Press shares Mofussils and Berars are quiet at Rs. 530 and Rs. 525, while Indians have changed hands at Rs. 160. Other press Companies have more or less declined in prices with few buyers. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmas are in demand at Rs. 7,650 X.D. and quarters at Rs. 1,940 X. D. Badhams at Rs. 148, Delhi Flour at Rs. 165 XD. John Roberts at Rs. 165 X.D. while Kemps are quiet at Rs. 233, Treachers at Rs. 510, Port Cannings at Rs. 427 1/2, Oriental Life at Rs. 137 to Rs. 133, Phillips at Rs. 36, Bombay Flour at Rs. 820. In Mill shares, Manockjee Petit after several fluctuations have closed quiet at Rs. 1,985, Davids have dropped to Rs. 200, Chinas have declined to Rs. 500, Curimbhoys to Rs. 600, Standards to Rs. 390, Queens to Rs. 500, Morarjees to Rs. 1,760, Centrals to Rs. 1,560, Swadeshi to Rs. 825, Sholapurs to Rs. 1,865 and Presidency to Rs. 550, Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 340, while Southern Mahrattas are quiet at Rs. 100, Colaba Land at Rs. 425 and City of Bombay at Rs. 700.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanpore	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	95
Bar silver	23 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion, £35,920,000 Increase £700,000
Public Deposits, £6,810,000 Increase £200,000
Other Deposits, £41,103,000 Increase £900,000
Govt Securities, £14,250,000 Unchanged
Other securities, £25,107,000 Increase £100,000
Notes and Gold, £35,600,000 Increase £1,000,000
The Banks Reserve is 56 per cent of the Liabilities

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

A LARGE FISHERY NEXT YEAR.

The following are extracts from the Preliminary Report submitted to the Government of Ceylon, by Mr. Hornell, the well-known Marine Biologist:—

Prospects of Future Fisheries.—The prospects of a large fishery during the year 1905 upon the Cheval and Moderagam Paars, are excellent; the immense quantities of young two to two and a half years old; occupying the Modragams, the South-East, South, South-West, North-West, and the greater part of the three central blocks of the Cheval Paar are ample for two years fishery. Those on the Modragams and on the South, South-East and South Central Cheval will, I hope, be fit to fish next March, being more advanced in growth than those on the Mid-West and North-West Cheval Apars from this reason it will be advisable to fish the former as early in date as the valuation of samples may show to be profitable as many of the oysters on the beds named lie loose in bunches on a sandy bottom, and for this reason are more liable to mischance than those attached to rocky bottom. The oysters at present on the Muttuvaratu and the Dutch Moderagam should also be ready to fish in 1906, but I do not build confidently upon this, as those now are stunted and sickly-looking and are likely to decrease very largely ere ripe to fish. Beyond 1907 or at latest 1907 there will be a more or less prolonged break in the fishery ones, unless large measures of transplantation be resorted to, seeing there has been no fall of spat upon the Cheval Moderagam, and Muttuvaratu Paars within the last two years.

Methods of Inspection.—In the localisation of my positions I found not only the usual but unemployed methods of taking the angular bearings of known landmarks ashore and of the shoal buoy, but combined with this certain methods based upon the biological and physical characters of the bottom with which I am now intimately familiar. In this way I was able to find my way about with a certainty which is impossible under the present imperfect and inadequate system of beacon marks by means of material now employed. Thus when, as happened several times, the beacons ashore were too distant or too indistinctly seen to provide exact angular bearings the character of the oysters and of the associated organisms, the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, enabled me to define my position with perfect exactitude. The results compel me to the opinion that from lack of the combination of various methods of verification of position, fisheries have been lost in the past, that some at least of the blank cycles were but apparent by blank, that beds of oysters lived, flourished, and died without being found as the age when fishable or alternatively were known when young and missed when mature. Quite apart from the adoption of methods of cultivation, I am convinced that the positions carried on the methods of verification I indicated above will do much to increase the number of future fisheries by rendering it impossible for oysters of mature age to be overlooked and to die off without being fished.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

XIII SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 28.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Woodward in E flat.
Hymns—255, 599 and 543.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong—Canticles and Sermon.—Rev H F Lord
S. P. G Woodward in A.
Hymns—293, 38 and 477.
Collections for—India British Institutions.
Daily Matins at 8·45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7·15 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

No Morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—38, 255, and 234.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral.) Preacher—Rev Father Nicholson.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral). Preacher—Rev. Father Biecce.
Alms for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev A. G. Revnell.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. G. Revnell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-15 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
7 p.m.—Wednesday Evensong and Sermon.
Oliver W. E. Grant Harbour Chaplain.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Johns Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—11—Tune.
Hymn—97—Tune.
Hymn—21—Tune.
Hymn—330—Tune.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Choral)
Hymns—119, 308 and 181.
4-45 Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—149, 228 and 36.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—135, 323 and 176.
5 p. m. Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—540, 231 and 23.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wadaby Road.)

8 a m—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service in G. I. P. Institute, Parel.
11 a. m.—United service, St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—1, 451 and 618.
Psalm—51.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
Preacher for both services Rev. J. O'Brien

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary—Mass.

A TELEGRAM fraud case of some interest is proceeding before the Third Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. It appears that three Government Telegraph peons and another native are charged by the Police with having tampered with a telegraph message at 6, David Joseph's Lane, on the 19th instant. It is alleged that the accused have been tampering with urgent telegraphic messages regarding the rates of silver and opium received from Bombay and other places to the address of some Marwaries interested in the silver and opium market. An Inspector of the Detective Department arrested the accused in the act of tampering with a message.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRENDON—August 17, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of B A Brendon, I C S, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEOGHEGAN—August 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain P E Geoghegan, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.
KEMPLE—August 10, at Murree, the wife of Lieut J

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ELECTION OF FIVE FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY ON 9TH SEPTEMBER 1904 BY CERTAIN GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY UNDER SECTION 12 (*a*) OF THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT NO. VIII OF 1904.

IN accordance with Rule 3 of the Rules relating to the above Election published at pp. 1062 and 1063, Part II of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of the 26th July, it is hereby notified that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election as Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

1. Mr. S.S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; and by Dr. R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

2. Mr. Narayan Malhar Simarth, B.A., LL.B.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., M.A.; and by the Hon'ble Messrs. Dayl Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., and Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.

3. Mr. Dhondo Dharmdas Saraiya, L.M. & S.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, B.A., C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B.; and by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., M.A., and Mr. R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B.

4. Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah, M.A., LL.B.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., M.A., and Dr. M. A. Ansari, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.; Messrs. Jamshedji E. Tarapwala, B.A., B.Sc., and Anandshankar B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B.; Diwan Bahadur Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. G. M. Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., and by the Hon'ble Mr. Gaji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, B.A., LL.B.

5. Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, M.A., LL.B.—Proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

6. Mr. Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, L.M. & S.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., and Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.A., B.Sc., M.D.; Mr. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. B. E. Ghaswala, L.M. & S.; and by Sir Bashanshira Krishna, Kt., L.M., and Mr. Shivram V. Bhanushankar, B.A., LL.B.

7. Mr. Govind Balaji Kher, L.M. & S.—Proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M., and Dr. R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., the Hon'ble Mr. Gaji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. B. E. Ghaswala, L.M. & S.; and by the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. D. K. Gadgil, M.A., B.Sc.

8. Mr. Jijibhai Pestanji Misri, M.A.—Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. B. E. Ghaswala, L.M. & S.; and by Sir Bashanshira Krishna, Kt., L.M., and Mr. Shivram V. Bhanushankar, B.A., LL.B.

By Order,
PARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th August, 1904.

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THE steamer Gairloch, 2113 tons, Captain J. Craig, will sail to-day for Marmugao, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S.S. Co's steamer Trieste, 3203 tons, Captain E. Mecozz, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S.S. Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain J. G. E. Metcalfe, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE steamer Borkhall, 2708 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff 27th July, with a cargo of coal and Mr. A. Stuart as a passenger.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2144 tons, Captain C. B. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Durban, 2nd August with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H.M.S. Forseus.....Capt. M.R. Hill.....Royal Navy
H.M.S. Hardinge.....Comdr. De Berry.....H.I. Marine
H.M.S. Canning.....Comdr. Wilson.....H.I. Marine
H.M.S. Lawrence.....Lt. Comdr. A. Rayner.....H.I. Marine
H.M.S. Investigator...Comdr. F.H. Heming, Survey steamer
H.M.S. Minto.....Lt. Comdr. Marsack.....H.I. Marine
H.M.S. Clive.....Comdr. Beauchamp.....H.I. Marine
Torpedo Boat Bundook.....
Do Karoon.....
Do Pashan.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 26.

Vessel.	Tns.	Rig.	Where from.	Agents.
H.M.S. Sphinx	.....	Comdr. Kemp	.....	Royal Navy
H.M.S. Northbrook	.....	Lt. Comdr. H.C. Somerville	.....	Royal Navy
India	2591	Furoes	.....	M. & Co
November	1466	Iceberg	.....	M. & Co
Naseri	912	Mylerius	.....	B. & P.S.N. Co
Henzada	1311	Cuttoura	.....	M. & Co
Venetia	2464	Reid	.....	A. Nixon & Co
Nizam	2911	Mackinnon	.....	T. Morrison & Co
Ismina	3351	Stebbing	.....	M. & Co
Ayuthia	994	Curtis	.....	F.E. Campbell & Co
Stephanotis	2381	Howes	.....	W. & J. G. & Co
Ks of the Garter	1429	Millett	.....	K.N. & Co
Gulistan	2307	Stratton	.....	A. & Co
Berkhall	2708	Jones	.....	J. Mackintosh & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	.....	Aden..... 27-8 P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Steel.	Vessel.	Tns.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A.	Garloch	2113	Craig	Marmugao	27-8	F. Muir & Co
B.	Colenso	2332	Sheckell	Kchi.	31-8	F. Muir & Co
C.	Gian Andrea	2377	Bonavia	Kchi.	26-8	Muir & Co
K.	Asirut	3	Savoy	Basrah	3-9	H.O. Jooma
L.	Muhammadi	1	Ismail	Repairing	.....	B. & P.S.N. Co
M.	Bahadur	829	Pakeer	Repairing	.....	Shpd & Co
N.	Asia	1	Ismail	Repairing	.....	B. & P.S.N. Co
N.	Rochester	1319	Wainbanks	.....	1-9	M. & Co
P.	Lalpoora	2124	Forbes	Durban	2-8	A. Strandes
Q.	Arabistan	1512	Straun	Kchi.	27-8	M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Hosein	Repairing	.....	Shpd & Co
Feroza	532	Ahmed	Repairing	.....	Shpd & Co
Sarsuna	1	Schuldt	Repairing	.....	Shpd & Co
Cousand	769	Ebrahim	Repairing	.....	Shepherd

VICTORIA DOCK.

Steel.	Vessel.	Tns.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2262	Tait	Liverpool	1-9	W. & Co
2	Iawadi	2124	Hodgson	Aden	27-8	M. & Co
3	Africa	1302	Carey	Gulf	30-8	M. & Co
4	Merton Hall	3273	Prouse	Kchi.	3-9	A. Nixon & Co
5	Lochiana	2121	Sharp	Zanzibar	29-8	M. & Co
6	Ballaarat	2351	Longden	London	3-9	P. & O. Co
8	Trojan	2235	Chilton	Chittagong	27-8	A. & Co
9	Tannenfels	3564	Von Taulen	Kchi.	29-8	Glade & Co
10&11	Marcia	4451	Adams	Antwerp	.....	N. & Co
13	Agnita	4078	Hall	Hull	1-9	M. & Co
16	Dumra	702	Williams	Kchi.	27-8	M. & Co

Lockgate
Seaid's .....3138 Brown.....M. & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Lalpoora's	Forbes	Durban, Aug 2
	Berkhall's	Jones	Cardiff, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Appachee's	Simpson	Jatoum
	Naderi's	Metcalfe	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mecozzi, for Kobe.
" Gairloch, Craig, for Marmugao.

The steamer Persia, entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
23	Florican	2410	Colombo
22	Arroyo	2307	Madras
23	Gregory Apcar	2941	Hongkong
21	Teesta	3428	Rangoon
23	Naitung	2862	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
23	M. Mesnatchy	1631	Rangoon
23	Uhlka	1477	Bombay
23	Strathnevis	2303	Colombo
24	Zillah	2412	Madras
24	Glenfruin	2109	Karrachee
24	Laodamia	1157	Bombay

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
12	Dorothy	Calcutta
20	Umbazi	Calcutta
20	Rock Light	Novorossisk
22	Shirala	Calcutta
23	Bimura	Rangoon
21	Shropshire	Rangoon
23	Wensleydale	London
24	Silesia	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUGUST 25TH 6-55 P.M.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Gorkha, left here to-day.

SUEZ, AUGUST 24.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sumatra, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, AUGUST 26.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arabia, with the homeward mail is of the 25th instant arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day (Friday).

SINGAPORE AUGUST 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca left here this afternoon and is due to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next.

The Florio and Rubattino S.N. Co's steamer Levanzo, from Genoa and Naples left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant, afternoon and may be expected here on Saturday night the 27th instant.

The same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 25th instant and may be expected here on or about the 2nd September.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—61 bales aloe fibre Dossabhoy Rustomjee; 84 bales wool C. Nanjee; 20 bales wool N. Goculdas; 42 bales wool G. Gungadass; 54 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool H.A.M. Osmman; 1126 cwts myrabolam Ichjee Uoomersey; 3 cwts linseed oil cake The New Mofussil Co

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—5400 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts olibanum 10 cwts aloes A.H. Mowjee and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—2 bales yarn Killick Nixon and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Australia s—136 bales wool Latham and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—300 bales cottonfly and waste J.C. Todiwala; 5 bales hemp and 5 bales aloes flore R. H. Felt; 2.0 cwt gum Herjee Virabur

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gairloch s—2300 cwts linseed John Fachiri; 2000 cwts rape seed Volkart Brothers; 3291 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—28 1-2 cwts gum Coutts and Co; 10103 cwts mowrasced Nansee Khiraz and Co; 10 bales aloe fibre R. H. Felt; 1781 cwts mowrasced A. Haschek and Co; 117 bales cottonfly 8 bales waste 92 bales hemp E. Visram and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ballaarat s—9739 cwts mowrasced Ralli Brothers

FOR BENGOUTH.

Persia s—16 bales twist Eugene Meulre

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—24 cwts garnet stone, Alois Schweiger and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Gill and Co; 391 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 107 bales twist the Sva-Desai Mills Co; 1000 cwts Mother of Pearl Gisella M. Joo a-ho and Co; 200 cwts linseed A. Haschcek and Co; 2001 cwts myrabolams Lehubart Sons; 1000 cwts myrabolams Hugo Scheyer and Co; 209 cwts myrabolams Jugyer and Rooshor; 4 cases garnet stone J.M.S. Mahomed

FOR VENIS.

Persia s—100 bales cotton; 1004 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers 1000 cwts linseed A. Haschcek and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Persia s—50 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co; 14 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co

FOR VARNA.

Persia s—9 bales twist The Sva-Desai Mills Co Ld

FOR BOURGAS.

Persia s—34 bales twist The Sva-Desai Mills Co Ld

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, August 27.

1. There will be shooting as usual at the Colaba Range this Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.
2. There will be Recruits drill at the Cathedral High School on Monday the 29th inst.—Town Hall Tuesday the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m.
3. There will be Riding School for all Members on Tuesday morning next the 30th instant, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
4. There will be a Parade on Church Gate Sands on Thursday morning next, the 1st September, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 27.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the G.V.A. Club, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 29th instant at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.
2. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on "Range and Position Finders and Automatic Sights," at the B.V.A. Club on Thursday next, the 1st September inst. at 5-45 p.m.
3. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 6 Company:—No. 267 Gr. Harrison and No 268 Gr. G. L. Barnett.

By Order,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
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INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1904.

AN OLD-TIME SATIRIST.

POOR Decker always in debt, ever in difficulties and often in jail, yet always good humoured, industrious, and a keen observer of the weaknesses and varieties of his time, it is to his innumerable pamphlets, plays, and prose works that we must look to find the men and women of his age, drawn with a skill and fidelity that cannot be surpassed. His writings are a veritable mine of information regarding the manners and practices of the young gallants who walked about in St Paul's Walk in the showy times of Eliza and of James, what they were, where they went, how they ate and drank and went to the play, and how they tried to act the swell and impose upon the city people. Yet he is never too severe; he shows you the fool and his folly, but he never disgusts you; you merely laugh at and pity the fool. His 'Gull's Hornbook' is a mirror of the times and his "Batchelors' Banquet" is a good humoured jest against marriage in which he shows the airs and tempers of wives and the sufferings of their unfortunate husbands. The second title of this book, which was published in 1603, is a banquet for batchelors wherein is prepared sundry dishes to furnish their tables, curiously dres-ed and seriously served in "and it pleasantly discourses on the variable humours of women, their quickness of wit and innumerable deceits." The motto is "View them well, but taste not; regard them well, but waste not"—which snarl of the old gentleman may be laughed at, but need not be followed as serious advice. He attacks the newly married wife bravely attired; whose apparel perhaps is not paid for and who persuades her husband that it is a present from her people. Her great desire is to be well-dressed, for has it not been said that the consciousness of being well-dressed creates a peace which it is not in the power of religion to bestow, but if she sees some one gaily attired, she forthwith asks why she also should not be in like sort attired and have her garments cut after the new fashion, and schemes to get it in the garden of love which is Decker's name for the bad. The description is admirable. She—"It is vain to tell you anything, for you make light of it, therefore, best for me to bury my sorrows in silence. The meanest of all was not so ill attired as I—and I was never so ashamed of myself in my life, I speak it for your credit. The meanest that was there was in her gown with truck sleeves, her fardingale, her Turkey grograin kirtle, her taffety hat with a gold band, and the whole made of the newest fashion—Whereas I poor wretch had on my threadbare gown which was made ever so long ago—I had not the heart to look up!" Then as a last resource: "Sorry I married, I was bewitched to mate with a man that loves me not, truely the most unhappy woman in the world. Would to God I were dead, seeing I am such an eyesore unto you. If I thought I would live long for you, I should use means to make myself away," (cries). Of course there is a promise of a new gown and he, poor fool, runs into debt and buys what she wants while she protests that she only dresses to please him and maintain his credit; for herself she only wants something to keep her warm, anything would content her! In her new dress, however, she is careful to visit everywhere and to go to church to see and be seen. The end comes when the husband is arrested for debt and she lives a life of complaining. "I must now toil as a drudge" and lays the fault to him, nothing remembering her own pride in "coveting things above her estate and ability."

The wife who is constantly gadding about until her husband refuses to let her go out is another theme. Her friends come for her and with some difficulty persuade her husband to let her go this once and he begs her. "I pray you good dame be at home betimes." She pretends she does not want to go. "I have something else to do than to go to bridals; we have a great household and servants whose idleness is such that they will not do anything if my back his turned, When the cat is away the mice will play." However she goes and has a good laugh at her silly fool of a husband. The gossips will advise the wife to assert herself. "If women be made underlings by their husbands the fault is their own, for there is not any man alive but his wife may make him quiet and gentle enough if she have any wit!"—No doubt this is true. When the wife gets about, she entertains a great deal more than what she ought to do, and her gossips discharge their part so well in helping him away with his good wine and sugar that the poor man groans inwardly. We take it from this, married men were economical and careful while wives were inclined to extravagance and keeping company. Are they very different now? The good man knows too well when his daughters are marriageable "by their wanton tricks, their playing, dancing, and other youthful toyes." He economises in his clothes and boots, for he knows what charges he is at home, but do what he will many troubles overtake him, and at home he finds no comfort except a scolding wife. If by chance he meets some friends and invites them to dinner, she refuses to come down, says the servants have gone out and there can be no dinner and grudges to give them the beer on tap or any cheese and fruit. Cares wear him down with grief and are added brawls, fun, and discords. This is the happy life of the married man! As

mand. His children will not obey, neither do the servants pay any attention to him. The son thinking his father lives too long will guide the house and dispose of all things at his pleasure as if his father were become an innocent. They leave him without meat, fire, or aught else, not one coming to see what he wants. The son will sell things, and if the father threatens to disinterest him they prevent frien is visiting him on the pretence that he is too ill. It is enough says our author, to make a saint impatient to be used thus. Such is the issue of the haste and desire to be in Love found, as he terms the married state. Perhaps the wife might be a worthless woman and while her husband beats her, she runs to her mother and after a time they are reconciled, but presently she leaves him again and he pleads for a divorce in vain. They may separate. "She was wont to be so frolic, must needs continue so, still, he must endure while miserable life lasts." The mother will advise her daughter to marry a rich man and her advice is much the same as now. "Make up to rich men. If he offers a ring or girdle at first refuse it, yet kindly and with thanks, but if he urge it on you twice or thrice, take it and say you will wear it for his sake." If he proposes, she must be coy—it he is dilatory, hint that her mother wishes her to marry another. When he proposes, she may say you may speak to mother!

If there is a suitable marriage and the lady dies, the widower may mourn her sincerely, it is a loss worthy to be lamented, and he may then marry a lusty widow of much experience. "An old woman having gotten a young man will cling to him like ivy to a elm. But a young man cannot love an old woman, and what young woman can love an old man? she can't endure his company, much less his kisses and embraces." An old woman, says Decker, infected with jealousy is like a hellish fury. The "Gull's Hornbook" is a lively description of the life of young men about town and is dedicated to all "gulls" in general "Powles (St. Pauls) is your walk, but this book will be your guide. It lead you right, thank me, if astray" Men will bear with your errors because you are gulls—Good clothes are the embroidered trappings of pride, and he accuses youngmen of wasting their substance on clothes and food. "To them nothing better than whalebone doublets and nightingale tongues," from which we may gather that youngmen wore stays in those days and fared sumptuously on delicacies. "The first suit of apparel that ever man put on came neither from the mercer's shop nor the merchants' warehouse." Silk worms had something else to do in Adam's days than to set up looms. His holiday hose and doublet was of no better stuff than plain fig leaves and Eve's best gown was of the same piece. He enumerates the extravagances in dress. "There was then neither the Spanish Slop nor the skippers galligarkin, the Switzer's blistered piece nor the Danish sleeve sagging down like a welch wallet, the Italian close strossor, nor the French standing collar. Your treble quadruple Dandelion ruffs, nor your stiff-necked rebetoes. Fashion then was counted a disease though none ever died of it. Diet was homely, the Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitchfork, neither did the sweet toothed Englishman shift a dozen trenchers at one meal"—Apparently forks had just come into use (1609) as well as the practice of serving clean plates for each course. Decker was full of employment in his day, writing pamphlets, editing plays, and writing plays of his own which had a considerable success. He dwelled with Ben Jonson who called him a knave and attacked him virulently. Decker replied good humouredly and effectively, but the contemporary opinion was that he had the worst of it. This temporary quarrel kept Decker's name alive when his works were forgotten, but of late we have learnt to estimate him better and we extract from them information which is invaluable.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Russian pirates, the Smolensk and the St. Petersburg, have had an interesting time, but there is a definite indication that their career of interference with British merchantmen is coming to an end. British cruisers have at last been despatched to hold them up. Russia has pleaded that she has been unable to communicate with the Volunteer cruisers to stop their depredations. What appears probable is that the Commanders of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg got an inkling of the hubbub their conduct was creating and steered south from the Red Sea, determined to keep out of range of St. Petersburg as long as possible and to cause as much trouble as they could. If, however, Russia cannot get in touch with her privateers, Great Britain can and the St. Petersburg Government had no alternative but to agree to the proposal that British warships should convey Russia's instructions to her Volunteer cruisers. It will be interesting to see how the latter take the appearance of the warships from the Cape Squadron and whether it will be necessary to send shot across their bows to bring them to. There may be an idea in St Petersburg that the meeting of the British and Russian ships will have consequences in regard to our neutrality in the war, but we clearly cannot tolerate any continuance of the exploits of the Smolensk and her partner. It is satisfactory to find that on this point the Government is determined. The proclamation, too, against the coaling of Russian warships at British ports was not issued before it was necessary. The Russian Press regards this prohibition as an act of hostility, but if it has that appearance Russia is to blame. Her warships are entitled to search for contraband, but they are not entitled to exhibit special hostility towards British ships to the extent that legitimate commerce is passing into the hands of our international rivals. In this respect the operations of the Volunteer cruisers and the transformed German liners have inflicted serious injury upon British trade with the Far East, and we have the right to take measures to prevent further damage. Mr. Balfour's reply to the commercial deputation reassures us that the Government is fully prepared to take any measures that may be necessary to prevent British shipping being unduly harried.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE C. P.

The annual report on the working of the Police in Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1903, which has just been published shows a wide difference between the statistics of the two provinces. The chief characteristic of the year has been the large decrease in reported crime. The number of cognisable offences in the Central Provinces is the lowest on record, being 16,632 (exclusive of nuisance cases) as compared with the previous minimum of 18,081 in 1898. These figures, taking into consideration the difficulties of administrating the department in the provinces, reflect the highest credit on the police. In Berar also, it is satisfactory to note, crime was abnormally low, the number of offences having fallen from 4,078 to 3,035, a marked improvement for a Province notorious for its lawlessness. The decrease in crime is common to almost all heads of offence, murders however forming an exception in the Central Provinces where the number rose to 131 from 115 in the previous year. In this respect the district of Raipur has the unenviable distinction of being able to claim 21 cases and also 13 cases of culpable homicide, a proportion which has drawn from the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the remark that the state of lawlessness which exists amongst certain sections of the population calls for stern repression. Among other features during the year was the satisfactory decrease in the number of dacoities in the Central Provinces which reached the abnormally low figure of 22, or about half the number in the previous year. In Berar, too, there was a decrease in respect of cases of dacoity, the number of crimes of this nature recorded being 42 as against 54 in 1902. The Northern districts which used to return a large proportion of the dacoities in the Province

increased co-operation of the authorities of the Native States which border on these districts. The prevalence of dacoity in Berar, however, deserves the closest attention of the district authorities. During the past five years the number of dacoities in Berar has been nearly double the number in the Central Provinces, and making every allowance for the fact that the rich districts of that province must attract a large number of foreign professional criminals, we think that much remains to be done for the proper repression of this public danger. The fact that the crime goes practically undetected is further a very serious circumstance. In robberies also, the year's returns for Berar furnish another instance of the bad reputation for crime that province has, the number having increased from 69 to 104. More than one third of these cases were committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise. Turning to police action, the most important feature in the report is the attention that has been paid to the doings of professional criminals coming from outside the Provinces. The system which had hitherto been chiefly relied upon for the prevention of crime turned more on the surveillance of local bad characters than on watching the comings and goings of suspected foreigners. Some smart captures were made by the Nimar police of outside professional criminals, and from the disclosures which were thus obtained, it was discovered that the Central Provinces and Berar were being largely exploited by criminals from up-country. The existence of these widely spread organizations for the commission of serious crime emphasizes the need which existed for a Criminal Investigation Department for the whole of India. Of the 23 dacoities which occurred in the Central Provinces, the most serious were the Chanda and Mandla cases in which Peshawaries who had come to the Central Provinces ostensibly for trade or railway work, planned and carried out successful attacks on rich bankers, houses in remote villages.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL will probably leave Simla for Ootacamund via Delsi on the 17th October.

LORD KITCHENER will return to Simla from Chini on the 6th September. Favourable weather has so far attended his trip inland.

THE VICEROY and LADY AMPTHILL will be entertained at a farewell ball early in October by members of the United Service Club, Simla.

PLANS and estimates for new irrigation works in the Punjab costing five millions sterling are now being prepared.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to have recently received Afridi jirgas numbering several hundred persons. They were considerately treated during their stay at Kabul.

IT is understood that reconnoitring and survey parties will continue to be sent out in the neighbourhood of Lhassa, in order that accurate information regarding the surrounding country may be obtained.

THUS the "Indian Mirror":—"The fate of widows in Bombay is more cruel than that of their sisters in Bengal. From the day a woman becomes a widow, she has to shave off head, and practise the most rigid self-denial." We didn't think it was so bad as that; but from the same source we learn that there are signs that the condition of the heartless widows is improving.

AN amusing story of the childishness shown by the Tibetan authorities reaches the "Pioneer" from Lhassa. At the Durbar on the 5th instant when the British Commissioner was insisting upon the necessity of his moving into quarters in some of the many buildings available, the Lamas replied that the maidan upon which the camp was pitched was a very good place, that no common people were ever admitted upon it, and that—the grazing was excellent! We do not know what answer was given, but if the Shapes and other high dignitaries had understood anything of Biblical history the proper retort would have been that British officers are not Nebuchadnezzars.

SOMEBODY let an opossum loose in the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne on the 2nd instant, and the result was remarkable. Members chased the marsupial over tables and benches, and the Speaker darted from the Chair. The animal jumped up and down the Chamber, the ushers standing paralysed with amazement. The occupants of the galleries roared with laughter. The "Hansard" reporters threw bound Reports at the leaping animal. A Labour Member, whose speech was interrupted, yelled "Catch him." Mr. Anstey eventually caught the opossum, and the business of the House was proceeded with.

THE projected Mission to Southern Persia will leave India about the end of September. It will be purely commercial in character, and will consist of representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce, who all appear to be favourably disposed towards the proposal. The Mission will be accompanied by some offi ial or officials in Persia necessarily, but no definite arrangements have yet been made as to this. It will start inland from Bander Abbas, and the route will be Bander Abbas, thence north to Kirman

THE RUSSIAN PIRATES.

BRITISH CRUISERS IN PURSUIT.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS BLOWN UP.

THE MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Reuter (Tokio) says that two Russian destroyers struck mines at the entrance to Port Arthur last evening. The larger boat sank. The names of the boats and loss of life are unknown.

Three Russian cruisers are reported to be coaling from the German steamer Valesia at Cape Juby.

Reuter (Shanghai) says orders for the dismantling of the Askold and Grosovoi have been officially confirmed and the vessels will be moved alongside the Manchuar until the war is over.

The Japanese warships remain outside the Port until the dismantling is completed.

Reter's correspondent with General Kuroki's headquarters says that fair weather has returned and the soil drying rapidly.

Its reported that the Russians are heavily fortifying Iao-yang.

N. Balfour, replying to a deputation from the Chabers of Commerce, said Government had dirted that urgent enquiries be made of the Ruan Government regarding the Smolensk in Sot African waters, and it then appeard the Ruan Government had hitherto been unable to ommunicate their instructions to the Voteer cruisers and hence the recent incidents. Upon the two Governments agreed that the ape cruisers should find the Volunteer shand Great Britain had ordered two of her Caruisers immediately to seek the Smolensk and Statesburg and convey to them the Russian instions to desist from searching.

hoped therefore that the incidents had ended.

deputation, he said, might rely that the deolon in the King's speech was not mere vague lago.

British Government meant exactly what it and the rights of our great shipping trad would ne ignored by the Government or any Governmo which British interests were confided.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

deputation to Mr. Balfour was the outcome oe Chamber meeting mentioned yesterday to Mr. Balfour intimated his readiness to receive tutation immediately.

. Balfour in his reply further declared that admitting that coal and food were contraband, r warlike purposes, he disputed the Russian tine in reference to these and other things. rnment, he said, had already defined to Russia British position from which there was no ibility of Great Britain receding. It had n t, aid, been clearly proved that Russia had differated between British and foreign ships, but if oved the most serious situation would arise.

Admiral Ukhtomsky reports that the vessels which returned to Port Arthur on the 11th inst re the Retvisan, Sevastopol, Peresviet Pobeida ttava and Pallada and three torpedo boats. They t 38 killed and 307 wounded.

The Commander of the Novik reports that after minutes there were three holes below the water e and two above the steering and most of the ilers were disabled, and he sank her at night to event capture. He had three casualties on the th and nineteen on the 20th.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the heat is using a reccurrence of dysentery among his force. Frequent outpost affairs are taking place south of nshanshan.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

A FANATIC ATTACKS TWO BRITISH OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

A telegram received from General Macdonald dated Lhassa, August 21st 5 a. m., states :—

On the 18th a lama savagely attacked two unarmed medical officers, Captains Kelly and Cook-Young I. M. S., at the entrance to Camp, with sword, slightly wounding the former on the hand and severely wounding the latter on the head. The man was captured. He said he belonged to Andang in Western Tibet and had no connection with local monasteries, but came with the intention of killing. He was armed with a sword and dagger and was clad in a coat of mail under his red monk's garments. The case is thought to be only an isolated fanatical.

On the 19th instant I reconnoitred to Penam [illegible] There are no signs of any [illegible] The Nepalese Resident reports further [illegible] of Tibetan soldiers. The Te Rundeach now the leading man i Lhassa, called and [illegible] at the occurrence on 18th.

On the 20th the troops marched out 5 miles west. The minimum temperature here at night now is 35 degrees. The weather is improving and the Brahmaputra going down.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA vs. KHANDESH.

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The cricket match, Poona vs. Khandesh commenced to-day. Poona played the whole day. The innings was closed by 226 runs. The following is the score :—

Mr. Dickson, b Elliot	48
Mr. Wilkins, c Pogson, b Kotwal	55
Mr. Hartley, b Elliot	14
Mr. Noake, b Kotwal	20
Captain Umfreville, c Shobron, b Kolhanati	21
Mr. Senon, b Kotwal	0
Capt. Douglas b Elliott	6
Capt. Rose, b Bandara	35
Capt. Looper, b Elliott	2
Dr. Hulbert, not out	0
Capt. Gotes, b Pogson	8
Extras	12
Total	226

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Major Home, 22nd Gurkhas who was on special duty with the Russian Army in Manchuria, has been invalided to England.

Lieut. Mac A. Grant, the Black Watch, has been selected for appointment to the 44th Merwara Battalion on qualifying for the Indian Army.

Lieut. Birdwood, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, has been appointed to command the 8th Napal Carrier Corps.

Brigadier-General Gwatkin, Colonel on the staff, Bialkot, is granted leave to the 1st November.

Major-General Wadehouse, commanding Rawalpindi District, is granted leave from the 3rd September to the 1st November, Colonel Henno A. A. G. commands the District during his absence.

Brigadier-General Proudfoot, commanding Bombay District, is granted one month's leave, Colonel Hardy, Cheshire Regiment, commands the District during his absence.

It is understood that the grants for camps of exercise in the ensuing cold weather have been cut down owing to the enormous military expenditure in connection with the Tibet expedition.

THE POONA LAND SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The suit instituted by the Secretary of State against Kaikhusroo Adurjee Ghaswalla, Framjee Dorabjee and Ruttonbai Ghaswalla for the resumption of No. 9, Arsenal Road, came before r. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, to-day. Mr. Bowen, acting Government Pleader, assisted by Mr. Davur appeared for the Secretary of State, The first defendant appeared in person. The second and third were defended by Messrs Bhandarkar and Chowbal. Mr. Patwardhan watched the case in behalf of Mr. Natu.

Mr. Bowen said before any evidence was given, he would address the Court on the tenure under which all the property in the Cantonment is held and his contention was that the defendants held the land in question merely by Military or Cantonment tenure which meant that all land in Cantonments was held by persons, only by the permission of Government. They had no permanent right of occupancy. There is the presumption that it was Government land.

Mr. Bhandarkar considered that a further issue should raised as to whether the value of the building had been depreciated or not by the refusal of the Cantonment Committee to allow the third defendant re-thatch the house. Mention of this was made in her plant. The application to re-thatch was made in 1887 and the application to rebuild in 1890. Plans were drawn up and sanction of the Cantonment Committee was applied for this either in year 1890 or 1891. Mr. Bowen referred to several decisions in which the questions of Cantonment tenure was raised and considered that all decisions were in favour of his contention that no person had any permanent right to land which had been taken up by Government for Military and Cantonment purposes. He went back as far as 1787 and came up to later stages as far as 1819 and 1827. He referred to several notifications which had been issued by the military authorities regarding land which had been so taken up and he endeavoured to show that lands acquired in those early periods had been paid for either by exchange of other lands or sums of money. He pointed to a lot of correspondence which had passed be tween individual officers in possession of such houses who had improved them and who wished to obtain their value, but who were reminded of their right of tenure. It was under such similar circumstances that Major Bates or the purchaser from him had to obtain the sanction of the Military authorities before transferring any land. It could be seen from the document dated 27th August 1861 and which related to the transfer of No. 9, Arsenal Road, to Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Ghaswalla, that the latter only purchased claim of Major Bates to the house and not the house itself. As to the matter whether Rs. 500 offered for land was sufficient or not could be appreciated by the evidence he was prepared to offer. He did not believe that the question of limitation would arise in the suit. He considered that the Natus were drawn into the suit only to inconvenience plaintiff.

Colonel Stevens, A. A. G. was examined and from a copy of a map of 1828 spoke to the configuration of the Poona Cantonment. Mr. Joglakar, assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, gave evidence with regard to certain jamabundi chittas which showed the assessment by Government for certain lands in Poona. Mr Bowen endeavoured to show that No. 9, Arsenal Road, had been acquired for military purposes with other lands in the Cantonment, The case stands adjourned till tomorrow.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is gazetted of Lieutenant Lord Hamilton Temple Blackwood as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Colonel Aylmer, Colonel on the staff, Bannu and Tochi officiates in command of the Derajat District, vice Brigadier-General Pearson acting Adjutant-General relieving Colonel Herbert 5th Cavalry.

Indian Army :—Lieutenants Tabourdin, Pratt, Forbes, Dundas, Sawyer, Vaughan, Clarke, Menzies, Nicholl, Fordham, Wallace, Henderson, Fitzgerald, Slater, Ryves, Keble, McWatters, Duxbury, Waring, Magniac, Manson and Hughes are gazetted Captains with effect from the 14th instant.

Colonel W. J. B. Bird, Indian Army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 16th proximo.

Sub-Conductor Thompson, assistant in the Foreign Department, Government of India, is permitted to retire with effect from the 31st instant.

Assam Valley Light Horse Surgeon Major Elliot, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander N. F. J. Wilson officiates as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander Gordon gazetted 12 months' leave.

Mr. E. V. Tucker, Engineer R. I. M., is transferred to the retired list with effect from the 13th instant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following territorial limits are notified for the operation of the Indian Universities Act 1904 :—Bengal, Burma and Assam in connection with the Calcutta University, Madras and Coorg and also Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon in connection with the Madras University. Bombay and Sind and also Baroda in connection with the Bombay University. The United Provinces, Central Provinces including Berar and also Ajmere Marwara and the States of the Rajputana and Central India Agencies in connection with the Allahabad University. The Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan and also Kashmir and Baluchistan in connection with the Punjab University.

It is further notified that the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of September 1904 as the date on which Indian Universities Act 1904 shall come into force in the above named territories.

The orders of the Chancellor of the Calcutta University under this Act are also published to the effect that of the ten ordinary Fellows to be elected by the registered Graduates, five shall be elected by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of the Act at a meeting at the Calcutta Senate House on the 3rd prox. and five shall be elected by Masters or holders of a higher degree in some faculty or Bachelors who graduated before the year 1867. The latter election is to be conducted as hitherto for Fellows. The results in both cases are to be reported by the Registrar for the approval of the Chancellor.

Captain N. P. O'G. Talor, I.M.S., is posted temporarily to Burma, Captain D. C. Kemp, I. M. S. is posted permanently to Madras, and Captain F. H. Watling I. M. S. temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Captain E. D. W. Greig I. M. S. on special duty in Uganda in connection with the investigation of sleeping sickness, has nine months' leave.

Lieutenant Wade, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, is reposted to military duty.

Mr. F. H. Diggurther of the Burma Police is posted to Political employ.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Mr. Eardly Wilmot's appointment as Inspector-General of Forests, Messrs. Chester and Carr, Conservators in the Punjab and Assam, are confirmed in their grades, and Mr. H. A. Hoghton is promoted to be a Conservator.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. G. Twining, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, has six months' leave.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current is giving practically no rain at present and the agricultural position in Gujarat and Deccan is becoming serious, though food stocks are so large that no great enhancement in prices is to be feared.

THE friendly rivalry between Fife and Perthshire in sport—most notably, perhaps, in curling—has led in the immediate present to the natives of the one making the other their favourite pleasure-ground. A Fife motor-car party, the other day had a becomingly merry day at the Highland and Agricultural Show at Perth and spun home in the cool of the evening. The leader of the party, when asked next day of their experiences on the homeward way remarked with extreme and perfectly unusual humour:—"Sir, we do not remember having seen the [illegible] any lane or pasture—what less [illegible]

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAME T.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

Two games in connection with the Junior Polo Tournament were played to-day. The first was between the 93rd Highlanders and the 29th Lancers. The former were represented by Messrs. Stewart, Kennedy, Herbert and Cheape (back), the latter by Mr. Burton, Captain Bird, Mr. Henderson and Major Buist (back). The umpires were the Honorable Guest and Major England.

The first period was opened with trundling of the ball towards the Highlanders' goal. The direction was soon changed and Mr. Stewart took the ball and when in a pretty style was putting it into the Lancers' goal, was ridden off, but Kennedy put it through thus securing the first goal. Loose play followed. Herbert then scored another goal and within a few seconds the third goal for the Highlanders.

In the second period the Highlanders showed a good combination and added two more goals.

In the third period a subsidiary was added

In the fourth period play was mostly in Lancers' half and their goal was frequently bombarded. At last they ran the ball to the Highlanders and secured their first goal.

In the last period the Highlanders added another goal.

The match resulted in a win for the Highlanders. Score :—

93rd Highlanders	6 Goals 2 Subs.
29th Lancers	1 Subsidiary.

The second game was between the Royal Engineers "A" team and the 33rd Cavalry "A" team. The former were composed of Major Brewin, Captain Bremner, Major Leslie, and Colonel Oaslow (Back) and the latter were represented by Captain Hopwood, Mr. Passy, Captain Anderson and Major Edwards (Back). The umpires were Colonel Kettlewell and Major England.

The first period opened in first class style, and free galloping, crisp and true hitting and stopping of the ball marked every phase of most of the work done in the Sappers' ground. The period closed without scoring.

In the second period some brilliant work was shown by both sides. Passy securing the ball took it to the Sappers' flags where Hopwood notched the first goal. After this, though hard work followed there was no more score.

In the third period the Sappers added a subsidiary.

The fourth period opened with most of the work in the Cavalry's territory. The Sappers lost two chances. About middle time the ball found its way to the other end and Passy secured a goal.

There was hard fight in the last period. Hopwood secured a subsidiary and the period closed with a win for the Cavalry. Score :—

Royal Engineers "A"	1 Subsidiary
33rd Cavalry "A"	2 Goals, 1 Sub.

STEEL-CONCRETE OR ARMOURED STEEL.

WORKS IN INDIA.

WITH reference to the article on the above subject that appeared in these columns a few days ago, it is with some satisfaction and pleasure we learn that Bombay still upholds its motto "Urbs prima in Indis" in that it has the nucleus of what is sure to be a valuable industry for India, namely, "steel-concrete, ferro concrete" or as locally we know it best "armoured concrete" construction. We owe this to the energy and enterprise of one of our leading firms, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. who, as specialists in this class of construction, have work in hand throughout the Presidency and have extended their field of operations practically throughout India, the latest finished work being the flooring of the Northcote Police Hospital at Byculla, which was opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Wednesday. We can warrant that those interested in such work would find their interest heightened on inspecting the many test pieces and examples of which Messrs Marsland Price and Co, have to show at their local workshops and elsewhere. Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., at Khargpur, 72 miles west of Calcutta, the junction station for the four main lines, from Calcuta, Bombay, Madrasand he Punjab, have a large workshop (driven by telectricity throughout) erected for the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. Ld. Messrs Marsland, Price and Co. have a large contract for building quarters for the workshop staff about 15,000 people and it is to this work that the article of Wednesday referred.

This work is being carried out entirely in concrete and steel. The local laterite is crushed, washed and mixed, all in one automatic operation. The sand, cement, &c. is added in the mixers and the concrete thus made, falls into a car standing in readiness, to be conveyed to the buildings.

The Monorail on Ewing's patent system is used and found to be a very satisfactory and cheap method of transport. In this system a single rail is laid in the ground and flush with it, if necessary, the car having two wheels on this rail and a large one as a sort of outrigger at the end of the car running on a slightly levelled track on the ground surface. The body of the car is over the two rail wheels so that these take almost the whole load; the road wheel only carrying about 6 per cent of the gross tonnage. The cars can be propelled by men or bullocks or any draught animals, 4 or 5 boys or women being employed to propel a car with two tons net load, or a pair of bullocks to drag about 8 tons gross load in 2 or 3 cars linked together. At Khargpur there are about 20 cars and over 3 1/2 miles of line laid.

One noteworthy point in the construction of these buildings is the use of sheet iron moulds or centring known as Price's Patent Centring, In forming the walls, the steel sheets are so prepared that the greatest strength is procured for a minimum of weighd of metal used. The prepared sheets are placet between steel frames and the concrete rammed in from the top, spaces being left for the doors and windows.

The windows are formed of expand d metal,—a sort of steel trellis,—with the edges simply embedded in the concrete walls without any other framework. Similarly the doors, which are of pressed steel plate, are without frames, the walls being moulded and re-inforced with expanded metal to form the jambs.

The roofs are made in the same way as in Bombay where many thousand square feet may be seen, and are of two kinds, the main roof being reinforced with "H" steel and the verandah roofs with expanded metal.

It may be noticed that there is no mention made of wood in these buildings,nor is there any inflammable material in them at all. The shelves even are in armoured concrete so that the Fire Insurance Companies stand to lose nothing in a policy on this bargain. Should disease find an inroad to the dwellings it can be readily removed by fumigation or even by burning it out as a high temperature without fear of burning more than is intended. There is much to be said in favour of armoured concrete; it cheapens building construction to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent, is cleanlier, more lasting and above all more sanitary than the present day construction in stone or brick, but it must be remembered that like every new problem in science, although it looks easy every one cannot "do it." The construction requires much skill and an attention to details which careless or greedy people find no delight in and therefore shirk with disastrous results that should never otherwise occur. America and the Continent take the lead in ferro-concrete construction, but at Home the advantages have been realized, and buildings and other structures in ferro-concrete are daily superseding the older classes of construction.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, to Aden connecting with the China for Marseilles and London :—

Evans, Mr L G
Street, Mr W G
Palmer, Mr A L H
Maclean, Sir Francis
Breitgh, Mr A E H
Rudisill, Mrs A W
Shaw, Mr J F
Jennings-Bramley, Major H
Jennings-Bramley, Mrs
Calab, Mr A E
Sevastopulo, Mr
Talbot, Mr
Burn Mr H P
Larkins, Mr A B
Coope, Capt R H
Scrini, Mr J M
Crowe, Mrs W H
Wallace, Mr
Webb-Bowen, Mr
Silcock, Mrs K
Saunders, Col M W
Peters, Mr
Russ, Mr
Rahimtulla, Mr S
Molony, Capt T L
Ovey, Mr D
Eardly-Norton, Mr
Greeven, Mr R
Bishop of Bombay Miss,
Pym, Child and Maid
Baril, Lieut
Tattersfield, Mr G H
Wiston, Mr D
Yalden Thomson, Mr A
Bently, Dr

FERGUSON'S CEYLON HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY for 1904-05 comes out now as an ad interim edition. In the direction of the Commercial and Planting interests, it supplies even more details than did its predecessors, and improvements have been introduced in regard to records of the estates and lists of respectable residents. Additional information has been collected and classified in reference to the minor products of Tea and Cocoa plantations, to cooly registration, the Tataparai scheme for saving cooly immigrants from attempts at blackmailing by assembling them in a suitable camp and arranging for their journeys, and to the telegraph stations of the island. A new feature is an alphabetical list of owners of estates in Ceylon and the list of Civil Servants gives ages, office, salaries and classes. All the usual information in general request is up to date and the tables herein given are reliable and full. The Ceylon Directory is now a huge and portly volume of 1,272 pages of matter relating to the Island and its people, beside a complete index filling forty-four pages and some 150 pages or more of advertisements. Mr. Ferguson is to be congratulated on the [illegible] with which the book is [illegible]

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Fickleness of Fashion.

THE LATEST IDEAS.

THE BRIDESCAKE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

FASHION is ever a fickle jade, but this season she seems to have laid out for herself a course of deliberate perversity, which has led her votaries this way and that in the most distracting and disturbing manner. As a natural result, dress has never been more costly than it has during the past summer, for it is no exaggeration to say that the sleeves and the hats, to take two examples only, which were absolutely "le dernier cri" in April, were entirely out of date by June. In the matter of sleeves, for example, the exaggerated fulness which has made all of them more or less unbecoming this year has simply been moving up and down the arm without rhyme or reason. At one time it concealed the shape of the shoulders, then it descended to the elbow, and then again it concentrated itself between the elbow and the wrist. The chronicler of dress who attempts to describe accurately the elusive sleeves of the first half of 1904, will, indeed, have no easy task, since none of the fashions in sleeves introduced by enterprising modistes lasted longer than a few weeks at a time. As regards the sleeves of the immediate future, it is safe to predict that the fulness will be pushed up once again, high on the shoulders, leaving the lower part of the sleeve to follow the natural line of the arm from some distance above the elbow.

The strongest vogue of all during the season, which even now is dying hard, has been the craze for picture frocks of all description. No doubt the notion originated in the designing of bridesmaid's dresses, some of which have been copied very successfully from portraits of the bride's ancestresses. The idea has spread far and wide and at all the smart outdoor functions of the summer, as well as at the evening dances and the State balls, picture frocks have undoubtedly predominated. In them we owe the fully-pleated skirt of many flounces the daintily-frilled fichu, and the floating shoulder-scarf of gauze, of muslin, or of painted chiffon. Indirectly, also, as an accessory of the picture gown, comes the widebrimmed hat of rice straw or of fine t chip, with its high crown, draped with tulle or softest silk or satin ribbon, and its inevitable bunch of big roses, high in front, varied only by an occasional cluster of ostrich plumes.

Very beautiful are the new gowns being worn at Cowes. The skirts, in several instances, are full, made in two or more tiers, while several pleated skirts are loaded at the hem, so that they may preserve a trim effect. Red yachting frocks are very popular, and several are being worn this year. White is used sparingly in combination with this blazing colour. The effect of such a toilet upon the waters is gay and red is so much liked at sea that with white costumes, some women wear hats and shoes in this colour. Scarlet is a tin chosen, but it must be in a very good material, otherwise the first spraying will damage its charm. Green is also being worn. One beautiful frock prepared for this occasion is of applegreen foulard, over which wanders a sprawly design in white. The skirt at the hem is very finely gathered in two rows round the waist belt. As the hems are three or two inches, The front gore is plain. The bodice is entirely gauged it is gathered six rows deep round a shallow yoke of alternate rows of tucked batiste and insertions of lace. The sleeves are gauged up both arm seams, the outer gathering being caught up in tiny pin-tuck gathers almost to the shoulder, where they flare out in winged effect. A deep cuff of batiste and lace meets the sleeve at the elbow. The high straight collar is also of lace, and a wide girdle gauged high in the back and rather lower in front holds in place the bodice fulness which blouses over it all round.

With the old-world taffeta gowns are worn the lace shawls draped on the shoulders, with long slide pins of gold and formed into a hood at the back. Chantilly lace shawls are the favourite selection. Other graceful frocks are made of white voile, with navy blue spots. The skirts are walking length gathered at the waist, and reminiscent of 1830 days. The hem trimming is two wide, gathered ruches. The bodices differ according to individual taste, but the most popular is the blouse with a blue taffeta collar, collar, trimmed with three rows of white braid. This collar opens over a vest of Greek lace, the same lace hanging at the wrist in ruffles. Currant red and white voile similarly made up is another delightful variation; and dyed shantungs are very popular. Yachting parasols are among the novelties for elaborate dresses. They come in all scarlet or white, with wooden handles sometimes carved like the keel of a boat. The red ones are beautiful with white gowns. White is as much used as ever by the practical yachting woman. Smartly cut skirts in piqué, duck, canvas, and serge are worn with short jackets of blue serge gay with brass buttons. Again, there are all white dresses touched with scarlet, or sailor blues trimmed with white; while white, spotted with red, is used in small quantities with dark blue or black.

Hair-striped flannels—a black or coloured line on white—made with a loose sacque coat and a very full skirt, will be worn again this season. Navy blue is the best sea colour yet tried, and there are so many ways of varying its sombreness that it never seems monotonous. For example, white bands on the skirt and a white sailor collar and cuffs for the blouse—which, of course, should open over a white shield—give a pretty effect. Blue flannel may be combined with a striped or spotted one in many ways, though the patterned part must be confined to the trimming. A smart French dress, in a combination of this sort, shows a blouse and borders of white spotted with red. The short skirt is in two flounces, bordered with the white and red, and for chilly weather a cape edged in the same way is arranged for the shoulders. For the woman who captains her own yacht there are smart pleated skirts of serge, brass-buttoned reefers to match, and white canvas caps and shoes with pretty white linen shirts and smart waterproof veils for short use.

Even in our holiday fashions the picturesque modes will make themselves felt for dainty muslin frocks innumerable have been made already from designs seen first in old paintings and engravings. Fully gathered skirts, with three or more little frills at the hem, will be seen in the company of simply draped bodices with cross-over fichu folds, leaving visible at the throat quite a small chemisette and high collar-band of transparent lace, real Valenciennes and real Bruges being greatly in demand for this purpose. The full sleeves are very vague in shape, and are generally drawn into lace cuffs to match the chemisette. Much ingenuity is being spent on the waist-bands of these muslin gowns which are prettiest when they are made either in soft Louisine silk or floral chine ribbon, coming down into a long point in front and finished there with a ladder of tiny bows made of the same silk or ribbon as the band. For gowns of a more useful kind, serges both white and navy, will still continue to be worn made for the most part with quite loose bodices, drawn in at the waist, with soft leather belts, and short walking skirts fully pleated and burdened with very little in the way of trimming, beyond a row or two of broad Russian braid. The small shepherd's plaid checks in black and white, blue and white, and crimson and white, made in voile as well as in various woollen stuffs, will also be very much in demand for travelling dresses. These plaid gowns look very well in voile, with the skirts cut on the cross, and accordion-pleated, but in the heavier fabrics it is as well to have the skirts unlined quite simply tucked below the waist and trimmed only with stitched strappings of the same material.

La Tosca sticks are being used at some summer weddings. With these the big Cavalier hats are very picture-que. The latest honeycomb fabric gloves have embroidery of black or white with little turnover cuffs of black. One of the prettiest neckwear fashions of the season is the little stock collar of hand embroidered mull or batiste, which merges into a tiny circular yoke below. Gold stamped leather is used for some very handsome belts, as well as for handbags and pocket-books.

While the pleasures of idleness are occupying a great many people just now other women have merely transferred their energies farther a field. At the Sanitary Congress, Glasgow, last week, the women's meeting, under the presidency of the Duchess of Montrose, attracted the most lively interest. The Duchess's advice on hygienic training was excellent, and forced again to the front the acute problem of how to promote healthy conditions in the homes of poor. Dr. Elizabeth Pace's suggestive remarks on the physical training of women and girls are well worth noting at a time when the more violent forms of physical exercise, judging from the records of women's sporting feats, are being prosecuted "a outrance." By the way, a writer in a woman's contemporary recently claimed for golf that it is a "panacea for all the ills that feminine flesh is heir to, including every form of nerves." But other things, work as well as play, received their due attention at Glasgow, and Miss Clementina Black, that strenuous and devoted worker, who so fitly fills the Vice-President's chair of the Women's Industrial Council touched on a very real grievance in her paper on the regulation of home work for women. Miss Norah Vrynne's statistics, collected from our great manufacturing centres were very striking; while Miss Bondfield ably championed the cause of the shop assistants. Not less interesting was the contribution made by Mrs. [illegible] Bonnaquet to the Conference of the British Medical Association at Oxford [illegible] phenomena with which she has [illegible]

health, which once more forced home the truth that the remedy to our social ills must come from within not from without; that the poor must learn to "care for the right things" themselves before you can change their condition.

"Our business is certainly increasing," said Mr. William Buszard's manager to a newspaper representative who called at the well-known shop in Oxford-street to ascertain if the decline in the marriage rate was sufficiently serious to affect the business of the most celebrated maker of bridescakes in all the world. "May I ask if the cakes are quite as costly now as ever?" inquired the visitor. "Quite; because they are much more artistic. We have got them nearly to perfection. All the ornamentation is done in white sugar instead of, as formerly, in linen and cambric."

We were standing in a lofty and well-lighted hall of bridescakes, each of different design, but all of the purest white, and each under a glass shade. Here was a lovely creation, encrusted at the base with a design in orange blossom, bearing in the centre a graceful vase containing a bouquet representing jasmine, orange blossom, and primroses. All around were other bridescakes, ranging in weight from 50lb. to 300lb., and in price from five guineas to £300. This latter was really a model of the work of art supplied for the marriage of Princess Beatrice. A cake just going to Wales was ornamented with the Welsh harp. For a Scotch bride the national emblem of the thistle was blended with the shamrock, denoting the nationality of the bridegroom, and in front was a horseshoe. All the artistic work on these, and scores more of bridescakes, was designed and executed by Englishmen specially retained by Mr. Buszard. In stock were hundreds, aye, thousands, of cakes to be kept for six months before being sold for prospective marriages. "Some," observed the manager, "are kept for twenty-five years, and are then brought out again to celebrate the silver wedding. We send a great many to India, Australia and Canada, and we sell hundreds and thousands of bridescakes every year. Here are photographs of cakes supplied for the weddings of the daughter of the ex-Lord Mayor and the daughter of the late Lord Dufferin." "So that, as far as your business is concerned, the decimal decline in the marriage rate has had no perceptible effect?" "Not at all. Marriages must go on."

Inquiry in another quarter elicited facts and figures tending to show that in England and Wales there was a decline in the marriage rate from 16·0 per thousand persons living in the year 1900 to 15·9 in 1901, 15·8 in 1902, and 15·6 in 1903. In 1895 the rate was 15,0 per thousand, but in 1899 the figures rose to 16.5 per thousand. Since that year the rate has been slowly going down. London, remarked the authority consulted, is such an exceptional place that the statistics might be misleading. People come up to London to be married and there are all sorts of variations. In 1901 the rate was 17·6 per thousand in London. In 1903 it was 17·4, slightly lower you see. What are the most marrying months? The rate for 1901 ran thus Quarter ending March, 19·2, Quarter ending June 17·7, Quarter ending September, 17.6, Quarter ending December 17·3. The undoubted diminution is attributed chiefly to the unhealthy tone prevailing at present in all classes of society. Drinking, betting and gambling are also contributory causes including the reprehensible but very prevalent practice among the working classes of gambling or speculating in the assurance of lives.

THE PRESIDENCY'S DEFEAT.

AS CLEAR AS MUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—One of your contemporaries this morning, discussing the defeat of the Presidency cricket team, thus accounts for it :—

"When the last word has been said by way of criticism, it cannot be denied that a single available player of conspicuous ability was left out, or that any one was excluded from the team whose presence would have made a material difference to the result. The constitution of the team needs to be radically recast for the return match at Poona."

This may appear paradoxical to the casual reader. Not a single available player of conspicuous ability was left out of the team, and no one excluded whose presence would have made any material difference. Then, how in the name of goodness, is the constitution of the team to be radically recast for the return match at Poona? you ask. The answer is plain: Leave out the available players of conspicuous ability and put in those whose presence will make a material difference. Your contemporary would leave out Messrs. Mead and Powell, whose names it gratuitously drags in, presumably because they have no conspicuous ability. However you have the remedy: Recast the constitution. Leave out the men of conspicuous ability. The thing is simple enough. There are plenty of schoolboys available. The local clubs can supply scores of men of no ability at all and then your constitution is recast or your cast reconstituted. If you retain the eleven men of conspicuous ability you can still recast it: make Greig umpire and let Cadogan, who never saw a residency match before, be Captain. Put Philbrick to bowl and Coombs to keep wicket. Then let the official scorer bowl the whole time and ask Aston if he will be good enough to keep the gate. The others might pull the roller while the roller-pullers are sent in to bat. One might hold the bats, while another runs with pani to the Parsees at the wicket, or hands round ices in a club tent, John, the butler, taking his place in the field. This is not what I would advocate; nor I suppose, would you. But it is apparently what your contemporary means. If not, how would he achieve the reconstitution he desires?—Yours, &c.,

W. G.-FRY-SPOFFORTH-GRACE.

Aug. 26.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY MATCH.

SUGGESTED EUROPEAN TEAM.

An inspired correspondent sends us the following list of names as being the best eleven from players available to represent the Presidency in the match against the Parsees at Poona :—

Captain J. G. Greig, Lieut. B. M. Carroll, Lieut. J. Kennedy, Captain H. K. Umfreville, Lieut. N. V. Thew, (all of Poona); Mr. J. H. Curtis, (Quetta); Captain E. Campion, (Nusserabad); Mr. J. Monteath, (Dharwar); Mr. W. E. Oppleston, (Belgaum); Mr. A. H. S. Aston and Mr. E. E. Coombs, (Bombay).

Mr. Oppleston was in the Malvern eleven with the Fosters, Burnup, Lowe, and Hignell, and is a fine forcing bat and reliable medium pace bowler, and was high up in both batting and bowling averages, his last year at School. He made a hundred for Belgaum against Bangalore last Tuesday and also bowled very finely. Mr. J. Monteath and Captain E. Campion are batsman of a similar type and certain to come off on a plumb wicket like that at Poona. Mr. Curtis is a magnificent bat and has very few superiors in India. Lieutenant J. Kennedy is a finished batsman and always safe for runs on a hard wicket. Captain Umfreville is good with bat and ball and also likely to do well on a hard true wicket in both departments of the game. Lieutenant Thew is a good wicket-keeper and a hard hitter.

ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.

IN a chapter on the "Curiosities of the Ceylon Customs" in the new Ceylon Handbook and Directory an interesting record is that of the export of elephants from the island during the past forty-one years. In 1903 there were only eight of these pachyderms sent out of the country, one to British India and seven to Germany. The price paid for these animals was 7,500 rupees, giving a modest average of 825 rupees each. Whether the elephants were young or full-grown, the table does not indicate. In former years a much larger number were exported; in 1864, 294, and in 1865, 271. These are the highest figures in any year. A royalty of rupees 200 per head was imposed in 1873. and the number of elephants exported which had fallen low before then, dwindled in the next few years to three and even to one. In 1882 the royalty was reduced to Rs. 100, in the hope that business might revive and encouragement be given to supplying the new demand for Ceylon elephants in the Continental menageries. The Rajahs' Courts in India had previously formed the chief market for them. The prices paid during the forty-one years varied considerably, from 7,100 rupees for the only elephant sold in 1879, to an average of 41 rupees each for 51 in 1884, the lowest price on record. The total number sold in the time treated of was 2,225, or an average of 56 per annum. Mr. Alfred Clark, an expert, estimates that there are now only 2,000 elephants in Ceylon. The Royalty was in 1891 a gain raised to Rs. 200. Whether the effect of this will be to permit the animals to increase in undue proportion to their available haunts or that sportsmen shooting elephants will counterbalance the decrease in the export remains to be seen.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

This Company will give a farewell performance in the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday night. They will be assisted by some local amateurs, and in addition to the usual variety entertainment a farce called "North East Lynne" will be given. The popular "Hiawatha" is also mentioned in the [illegible]

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

Last night at the Gaiety Threatre the Black and White Minstrels repeated the entertainment which was so successfully given on Tuesday night. There was again a large audience and the house greatly enjoyed the performance. We trust the originator of the idea of the minstrel arrangement in Black and White, Mr. de Saone, will not rest too long from his very pleasant labours. but will revive the entertainment in some similar form. The identical colours need not be considered "de rigueur". The changes could be rung on any two contrasting shades and the face need not be blackened, as long as the humour of the business is preserved, which it is sure to be with so versatile and capable a stage manager as Mr. D. B. Binning. Mr. Sheringham's easy assumption of variety in his work, and his clever patter are elements that should not be allowed to sink out of sight in Bombay's lighter moments. He and Mr. Walker completely surpassed themselves in the final dance and fairly "brought down the house." They were simply excellent. The proceeds of the two nights' entertainments are, we are given to understand, excellent. The houses, being full, were earnest of success, and as the Minstrels individually supported the expense of their own get up and even of their machinery, such as bones, banjos, tambourines, wigs and feathers, the net results must be very cheering to those who got up the fun. Many of the dancers improved the occasion by taking lessons in the difficult art of Cake-Walking at their own cost. Hence the stately result on Tuesday and last nights. The theatre itself never looked better. It had a renovated and brushed up appearance that was most cheering. Fresh curtains were fitted to the boxes, and the whole building had on both evenings been thoroughly fumigated, so that not a bacillus had a chance against the niggers. Each of the soloists last night won cordial applause. Mrs. McCarthy gave her song "Why don't you love me Honey" with much vivacity, repeating her success of Tuesday night. The effect was however somewhat marred by the untimely entrance of a large number of people while she was singing. Captain Hobbs' song "Good-bye" with Banjo accompaniment was one of the most amusing items of the evening. The other contributions were as successful and as greatly appreciated as on the first occasion. The effective appearance of the troupe was not the least admirable feature of the performance on both occasions. The dress of the men, their thoroughly nigger coats and get-up generally could not have been more admirably designed. They varied the head-gear in which they appe

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

...ION" ...on the Indian ...season 1904-05, is as-under :—

...estimates now published refer only ... crop, in ...United Provinces a consi... area is expected, though ... to make up for the large ...'s crop, while in the Punjab ...ably be little if anything below ... last year. The position is most ... Central Provinces and Berar ...vation of cotton is increasing ...area being roughly estimated at 4.7 ...or which a full yield is now expected. ...the Bombay Deccan is reported to ...that of last year which was 80 per cent ... average. The crop in Madras is backward ... Burma, where the area under cotton is comparatively small, cultivation has increased by 23,000 ... The present condition of the crop is generally ... but in the United Provinces an early spell of ... weather is needed.

The provincial reports are summarised below : ... the Punjab, the total area sown up to the end of ... is estimated at 1,179,000 acres. This is only ... per cent below the area finally ascertained last ... which establishes a record. There is a decrease ... per cent in the irrigated area but an increase ... per cent in the unirrigated area. The Delhi ...vision accounts for most of the unirrigated area.

In the North-West Frontier Province heavy ... fell in March, which enabled the cul... ...ators to make extensive sowings in April ... May. The total area sown is estimated ... be 41,500 acres against 35,900 acres finally re... ...ned last year. The prospects of the crop are so ... good. In the United Provinces there were ...ttered showers in most districts during the first ...nights of June, and good general rain fell about ... 21st. The falls were heavy in the sub-montane ...ncts and nearly all districts received more than ... inch of rain. A break set in towards the end ... the month and lasted for about two weeks. ...om the second week of July, to the present time ... has been more or less continuous. The fall in ...ndelkhand has been so heavy that sowing has ...en seriously hindered, and in this tract the ...ea under cotton will probably fall short of last ...ar's area. In Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand the ...ea is likely to exceed the last year's area by about ... per cent ; elsewhere it is reported about the same ... in the past year. Germination has generally been ...od but weeding has been interfered with by con... ...ued rain and the crop is likely to suffer if the ...eather does not clear soon.

The reports received from Bombay refer only to ...ose districts of the Deccan in which the early crop is ...own and the information is incomplete. The reported ...ea is 1,000,000 acres, or about the same as last year's ...reliminary report, and 30 per cent above the average. ...n parts of Khandesh and Ahmadnagar, where sow... ...g rain was favourable, larger areas have been ...own under the stimulus of last year's high prices ; ...t elsewhere sowing has been restricted owing to ...efficiency of rain. Of the total area, 91 per cent ...ay be credited to Khandesh and 7 per cent to ...hmadnagar. The condition of the crop is so far ...airly satisfactory.

In the Central Provinces and Berar sowings were ...elayed owing to the late arrival of the monsoon and ...he marked deficiency of the rainfall of June and ...uly ; but they were successfully carried out in all ...districts. Germination was good, and very little ...esowing was necessary. The area sown is roughly ...stimated to be 15 per cent. larger than the area ...inally reported last year (4,093,310 acres) which ...as itself a record year. Good seasons and high ...rices have much increased the popularity of the ...otton crop, and its cultivation has largely extended ...n the important cotton districts of Nagpur, Wardha, ...limar, and Berar. Large increases are also expected ...n Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Betul. In ...limar and Ellichpur owing to the damage caused by ...grass-hoppers and locusts to jawar the area under ...hat crop has been partly resown with cotton. The ...light rainfall has facilitated weeding operations ...which are well advanced. Timely rain in the begin...ning of August has removed the anxiety caused by ...the long break in the southern districts and Berar. ...At present the prospects of the standing crop are ...excellent and promise a full yield.

In Madras, the total area sown with cotton in ...ryotwari villages up to the end of July is 82,300 ...acres, which is 22 per cent less than the area sown ...in the corresponding period of last year. It ...however, exceeds the averages of five and ten years ...by 38 and 13 per cent respectively. The decrease, ...as compared with 1903, is marked in Kistna and the ...Deccan districts and is attributed to want of timely ...and sufficient rainfall. The condition of the crop is ...reported to be generally fair. The total area under ...cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari is 39,000 acres, but the reports are still incomplete.

In Burma, reports have not yet been received from ...Lower Chindwin and five less important centres. ...Adding 18,000 acres, approximately for these six districts, the total estimated area under cotton ...amounts to 180,600 acres, or an increase of about ...23,000 acres over the actuals of last year. Early ...rains have been favourable everywhere, and the ...satisfactory expansion of the cultivation is attributable partly to this cause, and partly to better prices ...ruling last season. Standing crop in good condition and prospects are very good.

BURMA COTTON.

A summary of the preliminary forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1904-05 states :—The present forecast embraces all cotton-growing districts, sixteen in number. Reports from Lower Chindwin and five less important centres not received. Allowing 18,000 acres, approximately for these six districts, the total estimated area under cotton amounts to 180,594 acres or an increase of about 23,000 acres over the actual of last year. There have been considerable increases in Minbhla of over 7,000 acres and in Sagaing and Myingyan of over 6,000 acres each. Early rains have been favourable everywhere, and the satisfactory expansion of the cultivation is attributable partly to this cause and partly to better prices ruling last season. Standing crops in good condition and prospects very good.

THE HOSPITAL IDEAL.

THE following extract is from "The Zoophilist" of August 1st :—It is often said that the hospital as establishe l amongst us was of Christian origin. This is not quite accurate; probably the first real hospitals for general diseases were those of King Asoka the Buddhist, famous for his rock edicts B.C. 251-249. Amongst the fourteen injunctions inscribed by this enlightened sovereign, the first was the prohibition of the slaughter of animals for food or sacrifice and the second was the provision of a system of medical aid for men and animals, and of plantations and wells on the roadside. There were institutions connected with the Greek temples which had the treatment of the sick as a principal object, but they were more in the nature of camps at a spa than of a general hospital. Prescott, in the Conquest of Mexico, says that among the Aztecs "hospitals were established in the principal towns for the cure of the sick, and the permanent refuge of the disabled soldier ; and surgeons were placed over them, 'who were so far better than those in Europe,' says an old chronicler, 'that they did not protract the cure, in order to increase the pay.'" The Romans had convalescent institutions for sick slaves and soldiers, but the first accounts we have of hospitals in Europe in the modern sense are those described by Eusebius, who tells us that in Rome in the third century the Church supported "widows and impotent persons, about a thousand and fifty souls, who were all relieved through the grace and goodness of Almighty God." St. Basil the Great (A.D. 379) founded at Cæsarea a vast hospital, which Nazianzus calls a new city, and was blamed after him Basiliades. The same author thought "it might deservedly be reckoned among the miracles of the world, so numerous were the poor and sick that came thither and so admirable was the care and order with which they were served." In this institution St. Gregory of Nazianzus said, "Disease became a school of wisdom, and misery was changed into happiness." Henceforth Christian charity gave an immense impulse by the hospital system and the healing art in the Middle Ages, almost all the monasteries and religious houses had a hospital of one kind or another attached to them the care of the sick formed part of the regular work of the Church, the property of the hospitals was considered as Church property, and thus in troublous times was protected by the sanctity of religion. Our oldest and most important hospital in London is St. Bartholomew's; soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII., at the request of the City of London, handed over the monastic hospitals, Bartholomew's and others to the Corporation of London. There were experiments in those days but the uses of herbal medicines were ascertained by the old herbalists through experiments on themselves. Thus Conrad Gesner used to eat small portions of wild herbs and test their effects on his own person, sitting down in the study with the plants around him, in this way a great number of facts of importance to practical medicine were accumulated.

Slowly, by imperceptible degrees the hospital ideal began in some quarters to change so that Chamfort the French satirist of the eighteenth century, said:—"A voir la manière dont on en use envers les malades dans les hopitaux, on diroit que les hommes ont imaginé ces tristes asiles non pour soigner les malades, mais pour les soustraire aux regards des heureux, dont ces infortunes troubleroient les jouissances." This is a suggestion that so far as we are aware has never had a foundation in fact in this country, but it is on record that at a meeting of the Hospitals Association, Mr. Timothy Holmes once urged that the chief use of hospitals was that they should teach practitioners of medicine and surgery.

"Firstly, a hospital should be placed for medical education ; secondly, for the relief of suffering ; and "thirdly, for the training of nurses. In an oration at the Mansion House by the President of the Medical Society of London, it was once said that "the greatest use of hospitals is to promote the advancement of medical science, and to afford an improved method of recognising and of treating disease."

A NEW law, governing newspaper and periodical publications, in Finland is promulgated. If an editor has published an article objectionable to the authorities, he must publish their "warning" to him at the top of his front page the following day. The authorities may direct that the editor be changed, and if this is not done the paper will be suppressed. The subject-matter of periodicals appearing once a month must be submitted for censure at least three weeks before publication. Persons wishing to sell any kind of printed matter must first obtain the permission of the Governor. Publications abroad which show themselves systematically hostile to the policy of the authorities are forbidden entry.

WORLINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the ... a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fra... to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour ... destroyed teeth or tobacco smoke. The ... being composed in parts of Honey ... is delicious to the taste, and the ... of the age. Of all Chemists ... Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon

A WAR-PLAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

CURIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

ANY one arriving in St. Petersburg at the present moment has considerable difficulty says a correspondent in realising that a war is going on at all. The ordinary public seem to take very little interest in it, and in fact, the only popular manifestations of patriotism are the coloured war cartoons and postcards on view in certain shop-windows, and an extraordinary performance given at the theatre of the Zoological Gardens, entitled "The War between Russia and Japan : A Grand "Feerie" in Sixteen Tableaux." This pantomime is so curious that an account of it may not be without interest.

The scene opens with a marriage feast in a peasant inn. A peasant couple are about to be married, and a Russian naval officer, the son of the landlord is also present with his bride. In the midst of the dancing and rejoicing, a soldier enters with the news of the midnight attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese, and produces a copy of the Imperial manifesto, and the two bridegrooms are both ordered off to the war. Several other people decide to go too, including the brides, who are to serve under the Red Cross. Patriotic speeches are delivered and the curtain falls amidst the enthusiasm of the crowd, while the heroes depart for the front.

A series of views of St. Petersburg and its chief buildings follow. A regiment is drawn up before the Winter Palce and the colonel enters on horseback and makes a patriotic speech on the conclusion of which troops fall into line and march off the stage followed by a cheering crowd of small boys.

"COMIC RELIEF."

We are next at a railway-station and witness the troops entraining for the front, the usual "comic relief" being supplied by a soldier who cannot find his proper place, and is chided about all over the stage. Then come views along the Siberian Railway ; and the first detachments begin to arrive in Manchuria, where some Japanese spies are captured and shot. An encounter takes place between Russians and Japanese ending with the victory of the former, an auspicious event which is celebrated with a grand ballet of the various nations of the Russian Empire—Cossacks, gipsies, Jews, &c., all rejoicing in the triumph of the Russian arms. The Finns, however, are unrepresented!

A section of the Eastern Chinese railway next appears, and Chinese are about with intent to destroy. A Chinaman and his son enter, the former a "traitor," the latter a friend of the Russians and a long discourse follows, in which the son tries to turn his father from his evil courses but with so little success that the only thing to be done is to fight. The duel ends, as it should, with the death of the pro-Japanese father but only just in time as the railway has been destroyed and the train is due. The young Chinaman, however, gives the danger signal and the situation is saved.

In the twelfth tableau we are on the ramparts of Port Arthur. "Strong Domestic Interest" is supplied here by a series of unexpected meetings between the brides and the bridegrooms, who had lost sight of each other on the journey, and there is more comic relief in the scene between the peasant-soldier and his fiancée. After this episode we are carried a few months back to witness the sinking of the Variag in Chemulpo Bay. The vessel is shown attacked on all sides by Japanese ships, whose shells, however, nearly all pass over the deck without inflicting injury. Then the captain, seeing that all is over, blows up his ship, which is engulfed in the waves.

THE MIKADO'S DISCOMFITURE!

All this is supposed to have actually happened, but we are now wafted into the realms of the distant future, and are shown the interior of the Mikado's place at Tokyo. His Majesty summons several of his Ministers to discuss the situation, which is evidently going from bad to worse. There is not even enough money to buy rice for the evening meal, as the Finance Minister pathetically explains by exhibiting his empty pockets. However, his Majesty's hopes are aroused by the arrival of an Englishman and a American financier (in uniform) who at once decorates them, and joins them in a comic trio ; but on learning the unsatisfactory condition of the country's budget, they refuse to undertake a loan. The decorations are taken back, and they are ignominiously kicked out. There is nothing for it but to have a ballet. A number of Geishas appear on the stage and dance, singing choruses from "The Geisha," followed by a hornpipe by British tars and by a cake-walk to represent America. These festive proceedings are interrupted by the cry Russky idut! ("The Russians are coming!") Everybody flies; and at last the Cossacks arrive and take possession. A Cossack dance follows, and the performance closes with the apotheosis of Russia—in which the captains of the Variag and the Korietz rise from the sea on a pinnacle with a gigantic cashorine which as an aureol round their heads !

The performance has been going on for some months, and was even acted on the days when the worst defeats were announced. Anything more grotesque or in worse taste it would be difficult to imagine ; in fact, one cannot believe that self-respecting Russians could view it with anything but disgust. The public, however, do not seem to take it very seriously, and regard it more as a means of spending an hour or two after dinner, enjoying the comic scenes most.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE AN M.P.

WHAT does it cost to be a London member, and what is expected of him when there ? Anything from £300 to £2,000 per annum, according to the number of clubs, the member is expected to keep on their legs—for those that pay are few and far between. The executives of London boroughs are always in the hands of men who will have rich candidates, and who do not care what the man's record may be, or how long or earnestly he has served the State, unless he can "shell out," and keep up the organization. It is not so in Yorkshire or in Lancashire ; in many a large town or county centre they are satisfied with an organization subscription of £50 from a candidate and £100 from a member. And the demands upon a member's time there consist of a fortnight's campaign once or twice a year ; he is not expected to appear at every local function or to grease the wheels of every club. Local patriotism and local support are much more active in the North than in the south but seaside reports are the worst of all in the monetary and social demands they make upon their members. I had personal experience of being passed over by a selection committee in a London borough, because I would only pledge myself for £300 per annum ; and my competitor promised £500, and finally lost a seat, because he would not, or could not, pay seventy-five guineas per annum for organization and registration purposes. The whole, or nearly the whole, burden of these expenses fall upon the London candidate or member, and the poorer the constituency, the more unceasing the burdens and demands. The largest and most steady class of appeals is that from the cricket and football clubs, which multiply year by year, and which have no compunction in asking you to become president, vice-president, or subscriber to their clubs although their headquarters are outside the constituency. You are always informed that the bulk of the members are your constituents.—A London M.P. in the "Magazine of Commerce."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

Before The Hon'ble Justice B. TYABJI.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed—J P Dastur, S and J, M J and M Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard.
282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhungvandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W Settalbi and J.
131-02—M B Chothia—Peerbooy Cassim Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M for trial of an issue.
249-00—In person a pauper—Jamsabai and others vs Luxmidas and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
529-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabai Mahomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajan and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
63-2153-03—Payne and Co—Jutmull Ramanund and another vs Ganpat Okkuras—Captain and B for to-be-moved
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaidas and others vs Hirabai Jadhavram and others—Bickne I M and M.
73-03—Malvi J and M—Kanbai Hajee Suleman vs Memon Hasam Abba and Co.
77-03—Mahomed J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannia.
612-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mohjee Cullan vs Liljee Doonjersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.
771-03—Pagar and Co—Ramsonji—Khiji Saksth vs Mavel Francis and others.
312-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazulie vs Jacob Goot Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and K and P Mehta.
740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Dacoba Mantri vs Goswami Gopalnathji Jeewanlalji Maraj—Daphtary and F.
221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Manecksee Sethna vs Manohordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.
475-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Curromsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Homonji Rustomji Mullaferoze vs Boochibai Jehangir Sukhan and others—Nanu H and Co and Kanga and P
3-04—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Gorlwall vs Aminabai widow and others—Tyabji D and Co.
19-03—Mansuklal J and H—Runchordas Purshotamdas and others vs Gordhund as Cursondas—Nanu and H
35-03—Sheabhai B and N—Bai Maneckbai widow vs Ramji Laichand—Kanga and Co

Long Causes.

371-04—M B Chothia—Bai Kaisarbai widow vs Naraudal Surji and another—Shamsukhlal J and H
375-04—J P Dastur—Meherji Muncherji Dastur vs Dorabji Merwanji Datoo—K B Mehta
624-03—Kanga and P—Dayal Nawji vs Lalji Domegersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.
769-03—Tonkardas and Co—Hormusji Limjibhoy Patliwala vs Abdulboy Mulla Allanuk—R P Mehta.
140-03—Mulla and M—Jethmul Tricumdas Rawji Hemraj and others—Little and Co
391-02—B Raghavaya—Babaji Sadashiv Jog vs Gunpatrao Krishnaji Rawjikar—Kanga and P
302-03—K B Mehta—Kurmchand Tulsji and others vs Lakubhand Nathuji and other—Bhaishanker K and G
711-01—Little and C—H H the Gaikwar of Baroda vs The B B and C I Railway and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

33-01—Mulla and M—Rajoji Hemraj vs Tulsidas Ramjee Kama and others—Little and Co—Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report
236-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdharilas Jethabhai vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—K J Mantry.
109-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjiwan Motichand—Payne and Co.
333-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Haji Essak vs Esmail Abba Haji Abdulla and others—Kanga and P.
245-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allamkhia vs Abdulabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney—Little and Co
739-03—Balkrishna V N K—Khooma Mana vs Mitha Cassum and another—Jamsetji and R. Narunji Jeychand—Payne and Co.
641-03—Captain and Y—Tukaram Rawji Surve vs Luxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R—(In person).
15-04—Wadilal and Co—Ramji Nursey vs Gamna Premchand and others—M Cama.
516-03—Nanu and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs S B
721-03—Mavji H and M—Veer Mahomed Dewjee vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.
794-03—Daphtary and F—Sai Ganga vs Mangal Manekilal and another.
24-04—Chhaju and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khanderao—D D Rose.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A book is to be published in the autumn on Sir Thomas Lawrence's courtship of Mrs. Siddons's two beautiful daughters. He had various love affairs during his career, but this was his master passion. He fell in love with Sally Siddons, jilted her for Maria Siddons, and then, jilting Maria, strove desperately to win back Sally. The great painter, it will be seen, rather tangled things but he was a frenzied lover all through.

The love-letters read in courts of law show that very humble and quite uneducated people can, at a crisis in their lives, write very well indeed.—"British Weekly."

There are 332,000,000 Chinese, speaking the same language, making Chinese the most spoken language. There are so many dialects which are entirely different that they seem scarcely to belong to the same tongue. The inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet can barely understand the dialect of the people in Peking. Putting Chinese aside, the most spoken languages are as follows, in millions : English 120 ; Germans, 70 ; Russian, 68 ; Spanish, 44 ; Portuguese 32.

We know little (says the "Practitioner") of the true nature of the process of growing old, to which we, in common with all living things, have to come sooner or later. It is almost startling to find that in rare instances all the signs of the senile condition occur in mere children, who seem to wither away prematurely, passing through the same stages as those fitly consigned to the period of the sere and yellow leaf.

The Works Committee at Suring Gardens wants a motor-car, and the Council gave it permission to buy one for £550, after Colonel Rotton had asked a question too puzzling to answer, "Might I ask," he said, "whether it will be a high smelling one or not?"—"London Argus."

Several American war correspondents in Tokio who have nothing much else to do, are said to be learning Japanese. It is thought that they intend to try to get to the front in disguise. A much more likely reason, thinks the Bystander, is that they want to be able to thank the Japanese military censor in his own tongue for all the kind care he has taken of them.

The "Tailor and Cutter" writes :—The prevailing styles of transparent yokes and openwork sleeves, the low-cut evening dress bodice, and the tight-fitting skirt are all of them modes suggesting, and expose those parts of the figure which it would be only reasonable to expect would be covered if decency was the prime reason for dress.

The Omar Khayyam cult must have made itself felt in Wigan, for in the new part of Mr. H. T. Folkard's excellent catalogue of the Public Library there are no less than thirty-six entries about the astronomer-poet of Persia. It is a curious turn of fortune in literature, says the "Manchester Guardian," that has made a Moslem rhymer of a thousand years ago a favourite not only of Wigan but of half Europe. There are translations in whole or in part in English, French, German, Italian, and Romance.

An analysis of the first Christian names of the members of the House of Commons shows that out of the total of 670 no less than 92 are called John. The Mikado of Japan is credited with having had just one fad. He longed to create, by means of a more carnivorous diet, a taller race of soldiers. Small boys in Government schools were fed for six or seven years in the European way. They never became reconciled to it, and it disagreed with them. Nor did the grow any taller than vegetarian children. The doctors changed to look after experimental diet and in their report last year, they could think of no better way of securing tall soldiers than by encouraging Japanese to marry Europeans.

In the German comic paper "Ulk" there is a striking cartoon of the Japanese as Russia sees it at present and the Japanese as he is. In the first panel of the cartoon we have the familiar representation of the Yellow Devil—all claw and fang. In the second the Japanese, as he really is, sits in a laboratory with books at his hand, scientific models at his feet, and retort, labelled "Shimose," at his side.

Dickens, in the opinion of Mr Stephen Gwynn, is seeking to give a readers a stage performance without actors ; he aims unsuccessfully again and again the physical contortions ; he must heighten the words to replace the melodramatic tragedian's hiss and scowl, or the clown's broad laughter. The strongest proof that in the nineteenth century drama was infirm and outworn, out of touch with the needs of the time, is the fact that Charles Dickens, a born historian, wrote not plays but novels.

Provided the proper training of Yeomanry in the use of horses be not interfered with in any way, announces the Secretary of State for War, there will not be any objection to the use of motor cycles in lieu of horses for despatch carrying, orderly work, and other purposes by Imperial Yeomanry regiments during their annual training. But Mr. Arnold-Forster, as the Motor Cycle points out, refuses to allow the owners of motors to draw the equivalent of the existing horse and forage allowances. In other words, the Yeoman has to bear the cost of fuel when using his motor cycle Government purposes.

Harrow is not strong in customs ; but even the school on the hill has a few peculiar to itself says a writer in the "Penny Magazine." One of the most singular is that which strikes every visitor—the hugging of the wall by small boys, whether they are in flannels or out of them, whether they are covered with mud or immaculately clean and smart, whether other and old pedestrians are elbowed into the gutter or not. Never do you see the younger Harrovian walking in the road. Why? Because that is "swagger," a crime of the first magnitude. No ; custom prescribes that the place for any boy who is not a "three-year" is as close to the wall as he can possibly get.

By command of the Minister of Justice a lift has just been added to the Royal Court of Justice at Buda Pesth so that the older judges may be spared the exertion of walking upstairs. In this connection a saying of Justice Coleridge's who was Minister of Justice at the time the courts were built is being remembered. Already at that time it was suggested that a lift should be put in and the matter was referred to the Minister, who, being lame himself, replied, "You want a lift, I will allow nothing of the sort. The old judges take long enough in making up their minds to retire already."

Governments may come and Governments may go, but the ways of the bureaucracy remain unchanged in Russia at least. In proof whereof may be quoted a story of Bismarck told by a German writer. When the meeting as German Ambassador to St. Petersburg he found the house in the state he lived. All efforts however to get the necessary papers failed. In answer to his complaints he finally received a hint that it was customary to remember the officials. He was proud to do this he complained to the Tsar, Alexander II promised to come to the rescue and matters were soon adjusted. The next time Bismarck met the Tsar he thanked him for his kindness. The Emperor smiled tapped him on the shoulder and said I paid the fees to the officials myself!

Only a little time back we were told that our feet are gradually growing larger. Now as was only to be expected, comes another expert—this time an Italian sculptor who is also a distinguished anthropologist—who tells us exactly the contrary. He says that the human foot, and particularly the female foot, shows a marked tendency to grow smaller as the centuries roll on. Experiments on ancient mummies and skelestons prove conclusively, he tells us, that the average foot of our ancestors was 12 1-4 inches, in lenght, while to-day the average foot is 10 1-2 inches, or a diminution of 1 3-4 inch. It is a pity that we are given no suggestion of the time which is likely to elapse before we have no feet at all, although it is some guide to the important piece of knowledge to learn that in ten centuries the average foot will be the same size as that of the Chinese fashionable ladies at the present time.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The old adage holds good even in respect to the evils of electricity, it seems. When one electric light first came into fashion a good many of the standards were carried out along suburban roads bordered by hedges and market gardens, with the result that many living creatures were "electrocuted." Numbers of moths were attracted to the lights and thereby injured themselves by sitting on the hot globes. It was the old story of the moth and the flame, modernised. The toads, for their part, soon found that a meal, partly cooked, was waiting at the bottom of the standards, and at the base of each one or two thoughtful toads might be found sitting, and wondering what morsel kind fortune would next send them. It is perhaps as well there are no lions or tigers at large in this country or we might find them waiting patiently at certain places along our electrified railways.

A note dealing with "the tall man of Liverpool" has reminded a correspondent of another "tall" story that has historical interest. Just before the close of the second great Midlothian campaign the late Mr. Gladstone was presented with a web of tweed cloth by an ardent Galashiels manufacturer. An enterprising Liverpool, tailor bought up the whole remaining stock, named it the "Gladstone Tweed," and advertised trousers of it, "all sizes 42s. 6d." One day the late Mr Robertson Gladstone, a man of giant stature, walked into the shop to be measured for a pair of trousers. The tailor was horrified, but Mr. Gladstone pacified him by assuring him that, by way of compensation" he would bring a dozen friends who would be good customers. He did so, and selected twelve of the biggest men in the Town Council, all over six feet in height, much to the consternation of the tailor. Mr. Robertson Gladstone had his little (or big!) joke, and paid the tailor handsomely.

The recent phenomena of "Fata Morgana" in several parts of Germany recall the fact that the most satisfactory explanations of their origin and nature were given about a year ago by an Italian, Signor Boccaro, of the Reggio University. They are caused, he tells us, by variations in atmospheric density, which produce refraction effects. It may be suggested to the mathematician that consideration of the principle of least time for the path of a light ray affords an easier way of thinking of the conditions necessary for the phenomenon than that given by the sine law of refraction. The term "Fata Morgana" is used by Professor Boccaro exclusively in connection with apparitions in which the images are erect. When inversion takes places, so that the phenomena are due to refiection, the effect is mirage, phenomena also seen not infrequently on the Sicilian coast. The neighbourhood of Reggio is peculiarly adapted to the display of the "Fata Morgana," both by its topographical peculiarities and by the meteorological conditions not infrequently occurring there. These conditions are a combination of morning hour, hot weather, and extreme clearness of the atmosphere.

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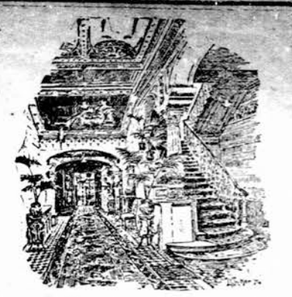
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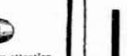

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The majority of our theatres are closed, and from those that are still open the principal players have departed on their holidays, leaving their parts in the hands—generally very capable hands—of eager and ambitious understudies. The most important announcement outside the unoccupied theatres is "Wet Paint," and the corridors within echo sharply with the "tap-tap-tap" of the upholsterer's snub-nosed hammer. The crescent-shaped bar of each dingy foyer (for there is nothing dingier than the scheme of red and gold when it decorates the walls of deserted apartments) is as refreshmentless as the counter of a railway cloak-room, for the gay bottles of strangely brain-ied, and more strangely blended, whiskies; the glass urns of pre-historic Osborn and ginger biscuits; the scarlet boxes (with padded lids, in imitation of the trade mark of a first-class tobacco firm) of very thin and very dry, and altogether very inferior cigarettes; the ribbon-bound packets of fossilised chocolate and all the various other articles of rapid consumption Sold at the Bars of this Theatre have been taken by the contractors men to the deepest dungeon of the theatre basement, and there locked up until wanted for the re-opening night—a holiday from which more benefit will be derived by the wines and spirits than by the cakes and chocolates.

In further and more public proof that the Stage is at rest, we have the half-column instead of the three columns and a half of "amusements" advertisements in the daily papers; and even those of the lesser space are chiefly of the "Future Arrangements order. The Muses of the Stage, so split up to-day into various party-sections as to be hopelessly unnameable, are taking their rest by the sea with the people, and a glance at the record of the Stage from January up to the present time, will, I think, show that they have earned that rest quite fairly.

Mr. Beerbohm-Tree began the new year—or rather ended the old one, for I find my first-night programme dated December 28, 1903—with that odd and irresistibly fascinating tragedy "The Darling of the Gods. With all its resemblance in plot and incident to 'La Tosca' the piece at his Majesty's was none the less a thing to be grateful for, for it introduced fresh atmosphere, fresh mounding, and fresh scenic and dramatic interest, and a three hours' peep into the life of a most interesting and important people. The manners and customs and the morals and sentiment of the Japanese as expressed by Mr. Tree and an exceptionally attractive company, so engaged the attention and pleased the artistic senses of audiences that the fact that Messrs. David Belasco's and John Luther Long's story was not theirs at all, events, but Sardou's seemed to pass unnoticed or at all uncomplained of. In it as the heroine, Yo-San, Miss Lena Ashwell played in her usual intellectual fashion, and Miss Maud Hillyard, practically new to the London stage, at once made a name for herself in the character of Rosy sky, the mistress or one of the mistresses of the wicked War Minister Zakuri, a part which afforded Mr. Tree splendid opportunities for showing some of his old form in the expression of sensuous cruelty and Satanic craft. The Darling of the Gods was from many points of view the most artistic production of Mr. Tree's, and it must not be forgotten that is right to be affectionately remembered by us was greatly strengthened by its introduction to playgoers, in his first important London engagement, of that admirable actor, Mr. Basil Gill.

Mr. Tree's half-year has not been represented by The Darling of the Gods alone. As his season at His Majesty's drew to a close, he went in vigorously for revivals, with the consequence that playgoers were able to renew their acquaintance with such famous Tree impersonation as Julius Cæsar, The Last of the Dandies, King Richard II., Twelfth Night, The Man Who Was, The Tempest, and The Merry Wives of Windsor, extracts from most of which, by-the-way, the energetic actor-manager included in his programme for the matinée but not good-bye entertainment at His Majesty's on the 7th of last month. And to this his work in connection with the Beerbohm Tree Repertoire Company, the Royal command performance of extracts from Richard II, The Last of the Dandies, and Trilby (the third item including the debut before the King and Queen of his clever daughter Viola), and the now firmly established Dramatic Academy, and you will allow that Mr. Tree knows what it is to do six months hard labour.

Mr. George Alexander's record for the half-year has been something like Mr. Dan Leno's beef sandwich, was a very mean sandwich if hadn't been that the meat was a bit of the piece which came between the revival early in January of Old Heidelburg and the production in the middle of April of Mr. Frederick Fenn's and Mr. Richard Pryce's irrepressible comedy, Saturday to Monday, was very much off, though not so much in the way of quality as in the sense of removal, for it was after only four performances that Love's Carnival, an extremely interesting but proportionately gloomy tragedy, was withdrawn from the St. James's stage. Thanks to the success of the pieces between which this production was sandwiched, Mr. Alexander's pocket was not very heavily injured, and what he lost in money in putting Love's Carnival on, he gained in admiration for taking it off. Sir Charles Wyndham began his 1904 season at the New in a busy week for within the space of the seven days which saw the production of My Lady of Rosedale, the Alfred Capus and Comyns Carr play with the painfully up-to-date moral, "Don't count your dearest nisi before they are made absolute," there were no less than four other "first-nights" for the London critics to attend—The Arm of the Law at the Garrick, Anthony Hope's Captain Dieppe at the Duke of York's, Mr. Willie Edouin's Amorelle, Speculation at the Comedy, and Mr. J. H. Leigh's revival of Romeo and Juliet at the Court. Sir Charles Wyndham's next experiment at the New was with Mr. Arthur Law's comedy, The Bride and the Bridegroom, which was the cause of much disagreement between Sir Charles and several gentlemen in the gallery. A revival of that safe card, T. W. Robertson's David Garrick, and subsequently the re-introduction to us of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, The Liars, brought Sir Charles's exciting season to a peaceful end.

His Christmas production of Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth over and done with, Mr. Arthur Bourchier went to work seriously at the Garrick with The Arm of the Law, a "horrible tragedy" from the French of Brieux, in which his handsome wife, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, appeared as a Basque peasant woman who killed an examining magistrate (Mr. Bourchier) because the examining magistrate killed her happiness. The Arm of the Law reached right away to the early days of May, when Mr. Bourchier replaced it by something of a very different nature indeed—The Fairy's Dilemma, an original domestic pantomime in two acts, by W. S. Gilbert. Mr. Bourchier as Clown and Miss Vanbrugh as Columbine made such a hit with the public that Mr. Gilbert's joke was only taken from the Garrick a few days ago, and I learn from the famous Clown that he is reviving The Fairy's Dilemma in Glasgow on the 22nd of this month, where and when the piece starts on its first provincial tour. Mr. Edward Terry met with a fair amount of success with his one venture at his own theatre, The House of Burnside (meaning Mr. Louis N. Parker's comedy from La Maison, and not Mr. Terry's house), but sixty performances, an unheard-of run in the olden days, were about all the comedy could safely manage, and Mr. Terry, who hoped the fine reception it earned from Press and public at the beginning would give it a sweet Lavender life, withdrew it from Terry's after it had registered there its total of three score of representations, and resolved to take a rest until August Bank Holiday, when he opens an English provincial tour with the piece some time this month, and subsequently "opens house" in America.

The week in which Mr. Bourchier produced The Arm of the Law and Sir Charles Wyndham My Lady of Rosedale, was the week which saw, too (as I have said), the presentation of Captain Dieppe at the Duke of York's, and Amorelle at the Comedy. Messrs. Anthony Hope and Harrison Rhodes had plenty of good notices for their Captain Dieppe, but no good luck, and at the end of a few weeks, and despite the fact that their clever light comedy exhibited some first-rate acting on the part of Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. Dion Boucicault (Miss Vanbrugh's husband,) and Mr. Edward O'Neill, the Captain took his departure, leaving behind him no profits to boast of. Amorelle, the comic opera was still more unlucky, for a musical play is an exceptionally costly thing to produce, and, when it fails to attract, thousands of pounds are sometimes dropped over its failure, where perhaps only hundreds are lost. In the case of an unsuccessful musicless piece, Mr. Willie Edouin, however, is nothing if not plucky; he has been accustomed to making and losing of fortunes nearly all his life and he soon bobbed up again in the name-part of Sergeant Brue, the Owen Hall and Liza Lehman musical comedy which was recently removed from the Strand to the Prince of Wales's. Other important productions of February and March were those of The Cingalee at Daly's, the already noticed Love's Carnival at the St. James's, and A Maid from School at Terry's, the last being the enterprise of the vivacious Miss Kitty Loftus.

Although there seemed at the time to be no use for the domestic drama, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry made what is theatrically known as an "instantaneous success" at the Comedy early in April with "Thomas Raceward's" play, Sunday, and it is comforting to know that it has already paid them back the enormous sum of money (all their own) they lost the season or two before over the remarkable piece, Sword and Song. It was rather a sudden jump from Little Mary the Barrie success of 1903 to romantic drama, but Miss Ida Molesworth made the attempt at Wyndham's with a swashbuckling Stanley-Weymanish play called The Sword of the King, and suffered—most undeservedly, it seemed to me—the bitterness of defeat. It is to be hoped, by-the-way, that the "Sword," as a part of a play title, has nothing more formidable—for instance, the cloud of ill-luck—hanging over it, for there is The Prayer of the Sword, Mr. Bernard Pagan's new piece for Mr. Otho Stuart and Mr. Oscar Asche in preparation at the Adelphi, and the third failure of a sword in England would be uncomfortably suggestive to soothsayers and divines, amateur (and professional). It was in April, too, that Mr. George Alexander produced Saturday to Monday, already referred to, and Mr. George Edwardes revived La Poupee at the Prince of Wales's. Following these events came Mr. Murray Carson's presentation at the Apollo of a stage version, by Miss Elliott V. Page and Mrs. Ashton Jonson, of Frank Norris's famous novel, "The Pit"—the play being called "The Wheat King." This was strong in sensationalism, but, despite the wonderful scene in the "Pit" (which is Chicagoese for Stock Exchange), and the fine acting of Mr. Carson and Miss Eaine Beringer, it very soon "shut up shop," as did Mr. H. C. Carton's comedy, "The Rich Mrs. Repton," at the Duke of York's. "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," on the other hand, has proved one of the most successful April productions—has been the theatrical surprise—in addition that a good play produced on the same night, as a bad piece for "Elizabeth's Prisoner" as well as "The Wheat King" booked April 16th for its first appearance is bound to follow the fate of the failure. The pretty 'Veronique, the less pretty but as bright 'Prince of Pilsen," Mr. George Rollit's clever farce, "The Money-Makers," the Haymarket piece, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," the Shaftesbury piece, "Lady Flirt, and the Savoy farce, "Who's Who," were all appropriately enough produced in the merry month of May, but not all were found in their places at the end of the merrier month of June.

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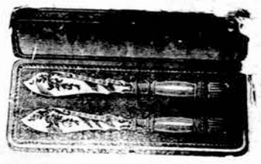

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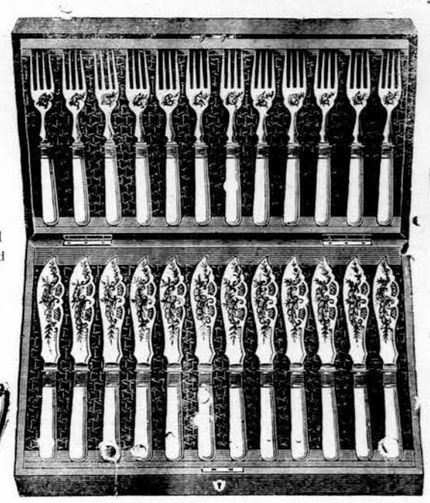

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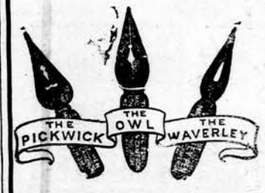

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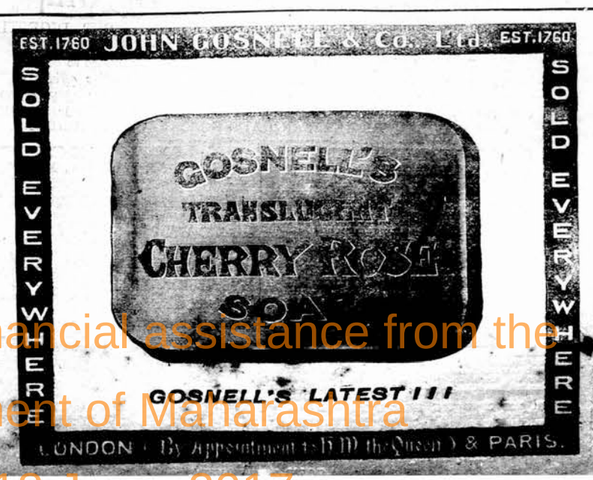

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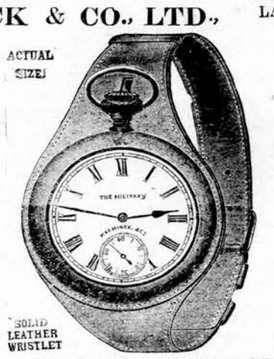

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